COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
hambers St. and W. Broadway,
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...ropean plan. Rooms $1 per day and ...wards. C. F. WILDEY, Proprietor.

Newport Daily News.

WANTED.
Moderate-price Cottages,
Centrally located. Call, or send description
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For children under ten years of age.
...mer term, including ten weeks, begins ...; tuition $12. Two winter terms, includ... ...welve weeks; tuition $50. For circular ...ess Miss M. A. Sayer, Malbone road.

P. J. MERGES,
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MRS. J. P. CURLEY,
...CHER of FRENCH and PIANO.
French taught privately or in ...ses.
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...rench Language.
MADAME PRONGUEE,
...has had experience and great success in ...ing the French language (Parisian) and ...is now making her home in Newport, would ...eased to receive pupils for class or private ...ns at No. 9 Kay Street. A thorough knowl... imparted, both gramatically and conversa... ...lly, including French literature. Highest ...ences.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,
...RIVATE TUTOR.
...ool Street. Call from 1 to 3 P. M.
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AFTER "LA GRIPPE"
...ke POWELL'S IRON and QUININE TONIC,
...paration containing the medicinal proper... ...ties of beef, iron and wine and quinine.
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FRANK L. POWELL,
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YOU CAN GET
...e beautiful, luxurious sofas and chairs up... ...ered in hair in the best manner and cov... in any material wanted at very low prices ... Mill street. GEO. NASON

...ALL AND EXAMINE
...e fine assortment of new and desirable
...CTURES for FRAMING,
Just received at
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and other Precious Stones,
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140, 142 and 144 Bellevue Avenue.

Second Edition.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH
To the Associated Press.
SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

The New York Associated Press will continue to collect the news under most vigorous management, to the satisfaction of its associates and of all those who have amicable relations with it.—[New York World.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Adjournment Not Until May 5.

A Long Discussion in the House Over the Woonsocket Court house Bill.

[Special Despatch to the Daily News.]

PROVIDENCE, April 21.

Senate.

Governor Ladd presided over the senate, which, as well as the house, had a good attendance of members.

A joint resolution for adjournment on April 29 was defeated. It is understood that May 5 is a more likely day for final adjournment, as the Republicans have several important measures, including the Newport bills, upon which they wish to act at this session.

Governor Ladd presented the report of the Rhode Island commission on the World's Fair. It was ordered Communicated to the house.

The amendment to the charter of Emmanuel Church was passed in concurrence.

The agricultural bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

House

There was a long wrangle over the bill for a new court house in Woonsocket. The bill was attacked by Messrs. Baker, Lowe and Perce of Providence, and supported by Mr. Wilson of East Providence and Messrs. Heffernan and Brown of Woonsocket. After a discussion which lasted over an hour and a half, the bill was, on motion of Mr. Baker, continued to the May session, the vote standing 30 to 13.

The bill to turn the dead bodies of paupers and unknown persons, or any not claimed by relatives, to doctors for instruction and experiment was indefinitely postponed.

The private detective bill, so called, was discussed and passed. It, in general terms, provides for the granting of licenses to private detectives by town and city councils, the license fee to be about $10, and a bond of $3,000 to be given by each one taking out a license.

Mr. Peckham reported favorably from the judiciary committee the bill to change the name of H. Kazanjian, to John H. Kazanjian and the bill was passed.

Mr. Peckham from the same committee reported a number of other minor acts, bills, etc.

A bill in reference to the care and cure of the insane was referred to the judiciary committee.

The judiciary committee of the senate considered the New York & New England bond bill today. It now seems likely that there will be quite a fight over this bill in the senate.

The judiciary committee of the house met today and considered the two Newport bills for an unpartisan returning board and for the revision of the city into wards. Both measures will, it is learned, be pushed as rapidly as possible in both houses with all the power of the Republicans and both will be passed at an early date.

The Cornell Murder Trial.

[Special Despatch to the Daily News.]

PROVIDENCE, April 21.—The Cornell murder trial was continued at East Greenwich this morning. Several witnesses testified that there were no wounds on the face of Mrs. Reynolds, with whom [Gaddis is said to have quarrelled. At 10.30 counsel for the defence began his plea, claiming that Cornell had done only what any man should do, and had shot in defence of the sanctity of his home which was his castle.

Death of an Old Unitarian Minister.

BOSTON, April 21.—Rev. A. B. Muzzey, a Unitarian clergyman, died in Cambridge this morning, aged eighty-nine.

MALDEN CLAIMS HIM.

The Portland Incendiary a Massachusetts Boy.

MALDEN, Mass., April 21.—Joseph Ivy, the young negro arrested at Portland, Me., yesterday for setting fire to a barn, belongs here. His parents are respectable people, his father being sexton of the Central Methodist Church. Joseph has stolen money and run away whenever he got an opportunity. About two years ago he and his brother, who is about two years older, robbed a small ware stores in Malden and about the same time Joseph set fire to his father's house. Only three weeks ago he hired a $50 bicycle and ran away with it.

A TOWN THREATENED.

A Locomotive Spark Starts a Dangerous Fire.

CONCORD, N. H., April 21.—A spark from a locomotive set fire to the woods along the line about a mile east of Bradford this morning. The fire spread incredible rapidity in the direction of town, which is the largest on that line of railroad, except Newport and Claremont. At last accounts the flames had reached the borders of the village and were steadily advancing, despite the efforts of the inhabitants to check them and the destruction of the village was threatened. An appeal for help was made to railroad headquarters and a special train conveying a large force of men was sent to the scene. Section gangs along the road were also sent there.

FOREST FIRES.

Thousands of Acres Burned in Massachusetts.

BEDFORD, Mass., April 21.—A conflagration in the forests of Bedford, Burlington and Lexington in Middlesex county broke out Wednesday morning and raged until this morning, when its destructive work ceased for want of more material to feed upon. Thousands of acres of forest and timberlands were burned over and many thousand dollars worth of property destroyed.

Became Violently Insane.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 21.—A female passenger from New York became violently insane here Wednesday on discovering she had mistaken the Norwich for the Stonington line steamer. She gave her name as Eastlake and said she was bound to Boston. She also gave her name as Williams. She is well dressed, between 40 and 45 years of age, dark complexion, thin features and some front teeth. During an apparently rational period this afternoon she said is the wife of George Westlake of 171 Eleventh street, Long Island City. On the boat she tore up a bank book and some papers. She had $16 in money in a handbag and a package of crockery, recently purchased in Brooklyn.

The Royal Arcanum of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, April 21.—The Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum is holding its thirteenth annual session here today, the grand regent, Hon. George Robinson of Palmer, presiding. The membership was shown to be 13,519 a net balance for '91, of $871. There has been $14,500 paid out, leaving a balance of $4,800.

An Unparalled Drouth in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H. April 21.—The prevailing drouth it unparalled in its severity in the history of this sectisn. It is now a full month since a drop of rain has fallen and for the past twenty three months the precipitation has been only .91 of an inch as against over 10 inches for the same time last year.

Thomson Houston Employes Object to a Reduction.

LYNN, Mass., April 21.—The men in the commutator department of the Thomson-Houston Electric Works left work this afternoon on account of a ten per cent. reduction in wages.

The General Manager of the West End Railroad Resigns.

BOSTON, April 21.—Frank H. Monks has resigned as general manager of the West End Street Railway Company. President Whitney will assume charge of the office for the present.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

At Boston, April 21, Durham City, from London.

At New York, April 11, Weser, from Bremen.

At New York, April, 21, La Campins, from Antwerp.

At New York, April 21, Colon, from Colon.

At New York, April 21, Elihu Thompson, from Baracon.

Drowned in Maine.

ELLSWORTH, Me., April 21.—James Davis, aged about eleven years, while fishing at Green lake yesterday was drowned.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

A Largely Attended Convention at Indianapolis.

Senator Turpie's Address Scores the Republicans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 21.—One of the largest Democratic conventions in the history of Indianapolis convened in this city at 10.30 this forenoon. Every county in the state was represented by a full delegation and three thousand enthusiastic Democrats from throughout the state crowded the galleries and aisles. The leading Democrats of the state were in attendance.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Taggert of the state central committee, and ex-Senator Smith, a Gray man, invoked the divine blessing.

After the call of delegations, the various committees were announced and made their report. There were loud cheers when the committee on permanent organization reported United States Senator Turpie as chairman of the convention and Senator Voorhees, Hugh Dougherty, Charles L. Jewett and Samuel T. Morse as delegates at large to the national convention.

Tremendous applause greeted the introduction of Senator Turpie as chairman of the convention. In his speech chairman Turpie said that this convention means the condemnation and overthrow of all force bills and federal returning boards. (Applause.) It signifies the perpetual establishment of elections "by the people and for the people." It also means the reduction of the tariff taxation and the adjustment of those rates so that the public burden shall not rest in the first instance upon the daily necessities of men, but in some degree upon their wealth and their ability to pay and bear them. [Applause.] It means that the laborer, the miner or the mechanic shall be entitled to hold and enjoy his earnings and that no law shall compel him to divide these without return among the ruthless banditti of the tariff trusts and combinations. (Great applause). This great assemblage today has another significance. It denotes the decrease of public expenditures, the political death and burial of all advocates and supporters of that mammoth extravagance, the billion dollar appropriation bill, and especially it indicates the political obsequies of that very demure and reticent billionist who presides at present in the executive mansion at Washington and who signed and approved the bill and without whose name and signature this enormous draft upon the people's money could never have been paid, made or presented, (Applause). The billionists, great and small, must perish together. They have forgotten the taxpayers; the taxpayers will remember them in judgment without mercy. (Applause.) The flesh and the blood and embodiment, the completest personification of the errors, falsehoods and fallacies of the Republican party is now an incumbent of the presidential chair. At the opening of the present session last December he sent a message to the people through their representatives in Congress assembled. This message was sent in a period of much depression when thousands of workmen were waiting for an increase of wages, as promised after the passage of the McKinley law, when other thousands were waiting and are still waiting yet in vain for work or employment, at any wages, which had also been promised as the result of that measure Yet in this message, so delivered under such circumstances, there is no mention of wages, there, is no offer of additional advantages for work or employment; nothing is said of the broken pledges and violated promises under which his party had obtained power. There are very voluminous utterances in the message concerning Bering sea and Balmaceda. [Applause.] There are some verbose and misty predictions, mysterious prophecies about the benefits to be conferred upon this portion of mankind by that very attenuated and shadowy sham, miscalled reciprocity. (Applause.) Really to read this message carefully one would think that the people of the United States had no method of escape, of refuge or release from the exactions and extortions of McKinleyism, except in some favor which might be shown them and conferred upon them by the special grace of the Brazilian ministry, or some other good hearted diplomatists of the foreign powers. (Laughter.) But it will be seen next November by many unanswerable proofs that the people have the means of escape in their hands. They will travel across lots to just and equal method of federal taxation. They will find a more excellent way out of this injustice and oppression than is dreamed of in the riddles or bubbles of diplomacy. (Applause.)

Chinamen Waiting for the Expiration of the Exclusion Law.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 21.—Two thousand Chinamen are distributed along the Washington, Idaho and Montana line awaiting the expiration of the exclusion law on May 6, in order to cross into the United States from British Columbia. Eminent counsel have been retained by the companies which bring the coolies over under contract, to defend any of the Chinese who may be arrested after crossing the border on May 6.

A Station Agent Gone with $200.

TAUNTON, Mass., April 21.—Henry Young, telegraph operator and formerly station agent at Whittenton Junction, is missing and so is some of the Old Colony Railroad Company's funds. He was formerly in the employ of the Boston & Maine and his parents live on Gove street, Chelsea. He has been gone about a week. As the amount taken is only about $200, the company will probably not bother much about trying to catch him.

Arrested for Stealing Milk Cans.

LYNN, April 21.—George E. Sampson, a well known milk dealer, has been arrested for larceny of milk cans from the Lynn Milk Company.

E. L. PATSTONE,
Cash Grocery and Tea Store,
335 Thames Street.

21 1-2 lbs. Granulated Sugar,	$1.00	Dried Currants, 5c. a lb.
22 3-4 lbs. A Sugar,	1.00	Tiptop Raisins, 6c. a lb.
Best Haxall Flour, per bbl.,	5.83	Gingersnaps, 3 lbs. for 25c.
Best Haxall Flour, per bag,	.73	150 fire test Best Water White Oil, 12c. a gal.; 5 gals. 50c.
Fresh Eggs, per doz.,	.17	Best Tea, 45c. a lb.; 2 1-2 lbs. $1.00.
Sugar-cured Hams, per lb.,	.11	Our Tea at 35c. a lb.; 3 lbs. for $1.00 beats 'em all. Try it! try it, it will please you.
Sugar-cured Shoulder Hams,	.09	
Canned Peas, fine stock, 10c. a can.		
Pure Malebar Black Pepper, 20c. a lb.		

Prices subject to change without notice.

A TEXAS CYCLONE.

One Person Killed and Several Others Injured.

LONG VIEW, Texas, April 21.—A cyclone struck near Gladwater, twelve miles west of here, on the Texas Pacific railway, yesterday morning and demoralized everything in its path. The country over which it swept, however, is sparsely settled and the loss of life is small. J. M. Munger's dwelling was struck and completely uncovered. There were seven people in the house. Munger had his collar bone broken and his wife had her ankle broken and was otherwise bruised. A six-months-old baby, in its mother's arms, was badly hurt. A girl of fourteen received an ugly wound on the left leg. The storm struck six miles north at West Mountains, killing an unknown negress, blowing down many houses and doing much other damage. At Bonham the exposition building, a residence and a large barn were destroyed.

THE COPPER OUTPUT.

English and American Representatives Trying to Reach an Agreement.

LONDON, April 21.—Representatives of the chief of the British copper companies yesterday met American delegates who are desirous of reducing the output of the mineral. The British members of the conference declined to accept a proposal made by the Americans for a fifteen per cent. reduction, declaring that such action was quite out of the question. They said that while they were not eager for any reduction in the output they would agree to continue the negotiations and asked for further details as to the productive capacity of the American mines.

Fall River Loom Fixers Organize.

FALL RIVER, April 21.—The loom fixers employed in the mills had a meeting in Weavers' Hall last night and formed a labor organization. Temporary officers were elected and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and bylaws. The organization will unite with the national organization and will work in conjunction with the Weavers' Association. There are about four hundred loom fixers in the city and about two hundred are enrolled in the new union.

Financial Troubles in China.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 21.—Advices by steamship Empress of Japan state that the compradore of the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank has absconded with $600,000. Four native banks have stopped payment with liabilities of a million and a half of dollars. In Shanghai there is a state of suspense and distrust almost approaching a panic.

News was also received by wire of a panic in India.

A Cyclone Strikes a Louisiana Plantation.

SHREVEPORT, La., April 21.—Yesterday morning a cyclone struck A. B. Crowder's Eagle Bend plantation below Shreveport. The gin house, residence and three outhouses were destroyed. William Crowder and several negroes were injured.

A Mississippi Hanging.

FAYETTE, Miss., April 21.—Coleman Blackburn was hanged here yesterday for wife murder.

Rhode Island Pensions.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Original—John Keogh, J. C. Mitchell; reissue—J. C. Dumont; original, widow's, etc.—Susan A. Dexter.

Killed his Wife.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 21.—David Cockran, a farmer living five miles northeast of here, killed his wife and an unknown man at his home last night at 10 o'clock.

Killed by a Train at Five Mile River.

DARIEN, Conn., April 21.—Stephen Laso, aged 50, a Hungarian, residing at South Norwalk, was killed by a train at Five Mile River last night. He leaves a widow and three children.

A New York Pianist's Crime.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Arthur Friedheim, a well-known pianist, while under the influence of drink, had an altercation last night with doorkeeper Bartenhauser of Amberg's Theatre. Friedheim struck Bartenhauser a violent blow in the face. The latter fell and was so badly hurt that he died before reaching his home. Friedheim was arrested and locked upon a charge of murder.

A Snow Storm in Minnesota.

WORTHINGTON, Minn., April 21.—A heavy snow storm which began yesterday continues without intermission. The snow will delay seeding and all spring work to a great extent.

A Fire at Olean, N. Y.

OLEAN, N. Y., April 21.—Fire, which originated last night in the saloon and boarding house of M. C. Sullivan on Oak street, destroyed twelve houses and three barns. The Commercial Hotel on Spruce street was also destroyed. The loss is heavy.

FRENCH CRETONNES.
Just opened,
1000 YDS. LATEST PATTERNS AND COLORS,
—AT—
Geo. E. Vernon & Co.'s,
91 JOHN STREET.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

American policy towards China should be based upon the same lines as American policy towards England and France. Out of the fullness of our diplomacy what have we not done for the American hog in Paris and Vienna and Berlin? For that, praise now and always! But what might we not also have done for the American man in Pekin and Tokio? These Eastern nations lean towards us, and would rest upon our strong arm. American genius under Perry opened Japan—American genius under Burlingame brought China into the diplomatic family of Nations. Where now is the power bequeathed to us by Perry and Burlingame? We are the neighbors of these empires. The richest markets in the world are nearer to us than were Liverpool or Queenstown twenty years ago. The development of our Pacific empire, now in its infancy, rests upon the commercial relations that should exist with Asia. This commercial empire of the East, if I may so call it, belongs to us by the ties of geography, enterprise, and sympathy. We have no interests that jar with those of these vast and venerable empires. We do not menace their independence like Russia, nor seek the profits of shame like those reaped from the opium sin by England. Emigration or immigration in whatever form should be the merest accident. It could be arranged whenever we take take it seriously in hand. There is no reason why American statesmanship should not direct the overflowing tides of Chinese life towards Borneo, New Guinea and the Congo. There is every reason why we should be the ally and not the enemy of China. The youngest nation of the world could well give the hand of strength and courage and joyful, sincere endeavor to the oldest nation of the world, and assist her towards the solution of the gravest problem that ever taxed the wisdom of statesmen. It will never be done until we realize that the laws of justice are immutable even among nations—that strength can never come from wrong, and that issues reaching down into the very heart of our national honor and prosperity are not settled by a fifteen minutes brawl, called a "debate," in the House of Representatives.—[Hon. John Russell Young, in North American Review for May.

Other Telegraph page five.

BRING THOSE BOYS
For a Neat and Serviceable
SUIT.

We are giving just what mothers most desire for appearance and service at wonderfully low prices.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

This Morning's News.

To the Associated Press.

ONE BALLOT DID IT.

Massachusetts Republicans Elect Their Delegates.

Indiana for Cleveland With Ex-Governor Gray for a Second Choice.

BOSTON, April 21.—Immediately after Chairman Lovering's address at the Republican state convention, Chairman Breed of the committee on credentials reported 1181 delegates present, representing 28 cities and 277 towns. Mr. Wilcomb moved the adoption of a resolution, endorsing the administration of President Harrison, which had been adopted by Michigan Republicans. This resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions, whose report was then called for and adopted. Following is an outline of the resolutions:

The platform is opposed to the free coinage of silver, because it would derange values, reduce the pay of labor, impair the obligation of contracts and put our currency on the silver basis of the Asiatic nation; opposed to free trade, because its substitution for a protective tariff means disaster to our working classes; in favor of commercial treaties which seeks the rational expansion of our foreign trade by arrangements having regard to the peculiar laws and products of each nation, rather than by a general law opening our markets to foreign producers without, in many cases, receiving any benefit in return; in favor of civil service reform; opposed to the spoils system, and condemns the Democratic party's course in conferring the right to govern upon the minority; congratulates the country that the Republican speaker's ruling has been sustained by the highest courts in the land; favors the enactment of a national bankruptcy law; that the country should care for the needy and deserving veterans of the war for the Union; and closes with an emphatic endorsement of the administration of President Harrison, which has earned and no doubt will receive the approbation of the country.

The Nominations.

Mr. Norris moved that speeches nominating delegates be limited to ten minutes, but the cries of "five, five," made him change the time. He agreed to five minutes. Mr. Gillett made the first speech, nominating William W. Crapo of New Bedford. He was followed by Mr. Pinkerton, who nominated John Q. A. Brackett of Arlington. Ex-Governor Long was received with applause and nominated J. Murray Crane of Dalton, at the same time withdrawing his own name. Representative Bennett nominated ex-Governor Oliver Ames of Easton, and Mr. Greenhalge nominated William Cogswell of Salem.

Walter Clifford moved that the convention proceed to ballot for four delegates to the Republican convention. The motion was carried, as was one giving the convention a recess after the balloting until 2:30. The delegates were then called by counties in the order in which they were seated.

Upon the reassembling of the delegates at 3:05 o'clock, the report of the committee on ballots was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 1129
Necessary for a choice 565
William W. Crapo of New Bedford 940
W. Murray Crane of Dalton 1091
William Cogswell of Salem 1057
J. Q. A. Brackett of Arlington 990
Oliver Ames of Easton 167
Elmer H. Capen of Somerville 29
Scattering 18

The convention then proceeded to the election of alternate delegates. Hon. W. E. Barrett put in nomination M. J. Murray of Fitchburg; General Draper of Hopedale nominated Hon. Howes Norris of Cottage City; Curtis Guild, Jr., nominated Butler R. Wilson of Boston; and F. W. Breed of Lynn nominated H. T. Cady of North Adams. All of the nominees were unanimously elected by acclamation.

Upon motion of Speaker Barrett the convention then adjourned sine die.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS

Favor Cleveland for President—Platform Arraigns Republicans.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21.—The Democratic state convention met here today. It is agreed that the Indiana delegation to the Democratic national convention will vote for Grover Cleveland for president. All that the friends of ex-Governor Gray request is that the delegation be recommended to vote for Isaac P. Gray when it becomes manifest that Grover Cleveland is not to be the choice of the national convention. They predict that Cleveland will be nominated on the first ballot.

The fight for the nomination for governor is hotter than ever, with Shanklin and Matthews still in the lead, but the friends of Niblack and Nye are still hopeful.

In the committee on resolutions, Senator Voorhees and his friends were in favor of the free coinage plank, but they were overruled by the majority of the committee, the following plan being adopted:

We believe that there should be kept in constant circulation a full and sufficient volume of money, consisting of gold and silver and legal tender paper currency at par with each other.

The platform arraigns the Harrison administration for a number of alleged misdoings, and reaffirms the tariff policy enunciated by Grover Cleveland and declares Cleveland to be the logical candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency. The platform also urges the Indiana delegates to present ex-Governor Gray's name should it appear that Cleveland cannot be nominated.

DAHOMEYANS WILL FIGHT.

King Behanzin Gives France a Timely Warning of His Intentions.

PARIS, April 21.—An official dispatch has been received here from Porto Novo, stating that King Behanzin of Dahomey has written a letter to the governor of Porto Novo, in which he says that he has been informed that France has resolved upon declaring war against him. The king declares that he is quite prepared for any move France may take, and warns the French that if they touch any of his towns he will destroy Porto Novo and all the French posts in the Bight of Benin.

The dispatch adds that large bodies of Dahomeyans have returned to the left bank of the river and are approaching Porto Novo. In addition to these forces a large native force is concentrated between Godomey and Abomey, the capital. If King Behanzin should decide to take the initiative in opening war there is no question that the safety of the French possessions would be seriously threatened.

The exact number of the French force is not known, as reinforcements have been hurried to Port Novo from St. Louis, Senegal, but it is not believed to amount to more than 1000 men. Other reinforcements will be dispatched as quickly as possible to Porto Novo, Kotonou, Grand Popo and Agoue, and as soon as the French are in sufficient force, it is believed, an advance will be made upon Abomey.

DROWNED IN A PIT.

The Horrible Fate of Eight Workmen in a Pennsylvania Mine.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 21.—Part of the workings of the Lytle Coal company's colliery, seven miles from Minersville, was flooded yesterday afternoon. Six Italians were driving a gangway 170 feet in front of the main slope, which is down 150 yards, and John Zerbe and James Dolbin, experienced miners, were timbering. All these eight men were drowned. John Buggy and William Bell, who were inside, tried in vain to rescue their companions. They then endeavored to release the mules, but were caught by the water and fled to a high part of the gangway, where they were imprisoned. They could be heard tapping there on the coal.

A rescuing party was at once set at work cutting a passageway through the intervening barrier to rescue them from a higher level. There was fifteen feet of solid coal between the rescuing party and the men. Bell was reached and taken out alive and sound at 10 p. m. The rescurers are still working to release Buggy. The water which caused the calamity broke in from an old working. Owing to the use of extra pumps the water is already fast receding. The principal stockholders of the Lytle company are Pennsylvania railroad officials and Scranton capitalists.

Pennsylvania Nominations.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—The Republican convention nominated a candidate for supreme judge, two candidates for congressman-at-large, four electors-at-large and eight delegates-at-large to the national convention. The platform reaffirms the principle of protection, commends the general policy of the last Republican congress and praises Harrison and Blaine.

Kansas is for Cleveland.

SALINA, Kan., April 21.—The Democratic state convention here chose Cleveland delegates to the national convention. The platform favors free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S.C., April 21.—The Republican state convention remained in session throughout the entire night. Seven delegates were elected to the Minneapolis convention. The platform lauds the administration of President Harrison and commends the last congress for its tarif and pension legislation.

The Louisiana Election.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The indications now are that Foster's majority will reach 30,000. On the McEnery state and city ticket, voted in this city, there were eight names of candidates. On the Foster ticket, as many more. Besides, there were three other tickets in the field.

Yellow Jack from South America.

ROME, April 21.—The Italian steamer Duchess di Genova, from Montevideo and Brazilian ports with 871 passengers, arrived at Genoa yesterday. During the voyage a number of persons on board were attacked with yellow fever and seven of them died. The vessel is still infected and she was placed in quarantine.

Big Haul by Burglars.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A special from Sag Harbor, L. I., says that a large safe in the store of Hildreth & Hind, in the postoffice building, was blown up and shattered by burglars. Valuable papers and money to the amount of $900 were stolen. There is no clue to the burglars.

Robbed Tommy Tucker.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Isaac Rains is held here, charged with the larceny of a diamond ring, a diamond stud and $3.50 in cash from Thomas J. Tucker, first baseman of the Boston team. The property was stolen during the recent visit of the Boston team to Baltimore.

Balm for a Wounded Heart.

NEW YORK, April 21.—In the breach of promise suit of Miss Georgine Walters against Louis Schulz, the inventor, the jury last evening rendered a verdict of $25,000 damages in favor of the plaintiff. The court gave her an extra allowance of $1000.

Judge Maynard's Case.

ALBANY, April 21.—The assembly has adopted, by a vote of 67 to 56, the majority report of the Maynard investigating committee, which endorses Judge Maynard's action in the contested election cases.

Women Narrowly Escaped.

CHESTER, Mass., April 21.—The building of Rufus Smith, occupied by E. O. Redfield for a general store, with the house of Mrs. Jane Judd, were burned down last night. Two women living over the store narrowly escaped with their lives. The loss was $6000.

Capsized Boat and a Dead Body.

PROVIDENCE, April 21.—Fishermen at Woodbridge island, about a mile west of Stonington, found a capsized sailboat and the dead body of an unknown man about 21 years of age on the shore. Neither boat nor man was recognized in the vicinity.

Took a Dose of Poison.

NEW HAVEN, April 21.—Miss May Hendricks of Norwalk attempted suicide in this city by swallowing two ounces of tincture of iron. She is at the hospital and may recover, but her chances are slight.

Not Founded on Fact.

LOWELL, Mass., April 21.—The man whom rumor charged with having settled a breach of promise suit for $25,000 declares there is no truth in the story. The young woman also denies the yarn.

ONE-CENT POSTAGE.

Financial Reasons for Opposing the Scheme.

Clerk Young's Removal—It was Voted For by a Senator who "Gave Away" Secrets Himself.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The effort to pass the bill providing for penny postage is attracting considerable attention here. It comes mostly from the west. A huge petition, containing upward of 4000 names of business firms from that section, is on its way here, and will shortly be presented to congress. Leading papers in the west, however, are strongly opposed to the 1-cent postage scheme, on the ground taken by the postmaster general in his last annual report, and in a recent letter to Chairman Henderson of the house committee on postoffices—namely, that while it is a desirable reform in the near future, the deficit in the postal revenues which it would cause would be entirely too great under the present condition.

It is pointed out that by the most careful estimates the reduction of postal revenues due to cutting the letter rate in half would be almost $23,000,000 annually, and that any increase of business that would follow, which would also necessitate increased accommodations, new postoffice buildings, carriers, etc., and increased clerks, would not perceptibly reduce the falling off.

It is argued further that the demand for 1-cent postage has been noticed to come almost invariably from large business houses, which of course have large postage bills, and almost never from the casual letter writers, who furnish the bulk of the postal revenue.

HOW YOUNG WAS DEPOSED.

An Incident Displaying the "Gall" of a Certain Western Senator.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The letter from General Boynton, in which he cited specific instances in which the very senators now most loudly clamoring for secrecy had placed at his disposal documents from the confidential files and furnished him executive news, naturally excited wide attention at the Capitol. It may be supplemented by an incident which occurred on the very day the vote which deposed Mr. Young was taken.

A certain western senator left the executive session, and in the lobby outside gave to a correspondent the proceedings which had occurred inside the closed doors with reference to a nomination in which he was interested. When he had concluded the relation of the details, he said: "Now, if there is nothing more, I must go in and vote against Young."

"What!" asked the correspondent, and the exclamation was echoed by another correspondent who was in the group. "You certainly do not intend to declare Young guilty of betraying secrets after what you have just done?"

"Well," said the senator, "the case is just this. Young is nothing to me, and the committee on foreign relations was his head. I am going to stand by the committee, for they can do me favors during the years I am in the senate," and the senator recentered the chamber and actually voted to depose Young.

THE CZAR FEELS GRATEFUL

For the Interest Americans Have Taken in His Suffering Subjects.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The secretary of state has received a dispatch from Charles Emory Smith, United States minister at St. Petersburg, recounting a conversation between the emperor and himself, in which his majesty said: "I am very much touched by the interest and kindness which the people of the United States are showing by sending ships of flour to my suffering people; those offerings are great and generous; they indicate a sympathy and friendship for which we are deeply grateful, and I desire that you will convey to the American people my sincere thanks for this manifestation of their friendly and humane sentiments."

BOSTON BEATS PHILADELPHIA.

Baltimore Protests Against a Decision Rendered by Umpire Mahoney.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Mulvey's wild throw to second base to head off Tucker in the third inning resulted in giving Boston five runs and the game. But for this error the Bostons would have been retired without a run.

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	1	1	1	0	2	7	0
Duffy, cf	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lowe, lf	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
McCarthy, rf	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Nash, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	0
Ganzel, c	4	0	1	2	1	4	1	0
Quinn, 2b	4	0	2	2	0	5	3	0
Tucker, 1b	4	1	1	1	1	12	0	0
Staley, p	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	29	6	7	8	5	27	14	0

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	BH	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hamilton, ll	4	0	2	3	0	2	0	0
Thompson, rf	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Reilly, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Connor, 1b	3	2	2	5	0	10	0	0
Clements, c	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Mulvey, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Cross, cf	4	1	2	1	0	3	0	0
Allen, ss	4	0	0	0	1	2	4	0
Carney, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	31	3	6	13	1	21	10	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	—	6
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—3

Earned runs, Philadelphia 3. Two-base hits—Ganzel, Hamilton, Connor. Three-base hit—Cross. Home run—Connor. Stolen bases—Boston 2. Base on balls—Boston 2, Philadelphia 5. Struck out—Philadelphia 3. Double plays—Quinn and Tucker. Umpire—Hurst.

Baltimore, 9; New York, 0.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—The game stood 5 to 5 when, in the sixth inning, the home club quit to catch a train in time to arrive in Boston today. Captain Ewing claimed that he was not notified about the Orioles having to catch the train, and Umpire Mahoney gave the game to New York, 9 to 0.

Baltimore	0	2	0	3	0	1	—	6
New York	0	0	0	1	4	—	5	

Earned runs, New York 4. Base hits—Baltimore 6, New York 8. Errors—Baltimore 2, New York 5. Batteries—King and Boyle; Cobb and Robinson.

A Protest from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—The Baltimore Baseball club has telegraphed President Young at Washington protesting against the decision of Umpire Mahoney for forfeiting the game to New York.

Postponed Games.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The ball games were postponed at Washington, Louisville and Cincinnati on account of rain.

BACK TO THE WORLD.

Sister Calista Deserts the Hartford Convent.

HARTFORD, April 21.—Sister Calista, who in the world was Miss Lulu Wilcox, has left the convent in this city, after having been for nearly ten years within its walls. Father Shanley last night refused to to deny the story, and declined to discuss the matter.

The fact of Sister Calista's escape has been well concealed. She left the convent nearly three weeks ago, and not only is nothing known of it outside the priesthood, but none of the girl's relatives knew it until the day before yesterday, with the single exception of her mother, with whom she sought refuge.

A friend of the family said that the reason of her flight from the convent was because of the jealousy of the mother superior, growing out of Sister Calista's wishes often having weight with the bishop in opposition to her own. She visited her mother in company, as usual, with another of the sisterhood, clad in her black robes, and to the dismay of her companion, flatly refused to return to the convent.

The influence of the priesthood was brought to bear upon her in vain, and they had no power to compel her to return. Finally the pressure became so strong that as soon as her dressmaker had finished her outfit she hurried away to Norwich.

Miss Wilcox is a brunette, with large, flashing, black eyes, rather finally developed, 30 years of age, and is in every way highly attractive. She was of Protestant parentage.

The girl was placed at the convent for an education when only 9 years old. Shortly after completing her studies and leaving the convent her father died, her mother married again, and it is understood the young girl herself had some trouble in a love affair. Within a short time, and strongly against the wishes of her friends, she took the veil.

It is stated by one of Miss Wilcox's family that negotiations have been opened for her to join the Boston symphony orchestra company.

BASEBALL IN NEW ENGLAND.

Clubs Deposit Guarantee Money and Transact Other Business.

BOSTON, April 21.—The New England league of 1892 was fairly launched last evening in parlor G of the Quincy House. As President Murnane was unable to be present, Colonel T. P. Lovell was elected chairman. Manchester, N. H., was represented by Colonel T. P. Lovell; Portland, Me., by C. K. Gage; Lewiston, Me., W. B. Skelton; Lowell, Mass., W. H. Lincoln and Mr. Whittaker; Brockton, Mass., W. H. Allen and his partner; Pawtucket, R. I., W. H. Rowe; Woonsocket, Conn., C. H. Greenleaf.

John Irwin, for Haverhill, said that that city would not be in the league on account of the lack of grounds, and in another year he hoped that Haverhill would be in. The gentlemen present spoke of the situation in the various cities, and everything seemed to point to the first successful season that the New England league has had for years. The clubs present put up the guarantee money as agreed upon.

Mr. Hopkins of Manchester submitted a constitution, which was adopted, and will be submitted to the members in print. It was voted to allow the clubs that so desired to charge an admission fee of $1 for the opening championship game. Lowell announced its intention of so doing, and Portland will probably follow suit.

The assignment of players then followed.

It was voted to go under the protection of the national agreement. The schedule committee will begin its labors on Monday morning, and will report to the league at the Quincy House on Wednesday evening.

QUARRYMEN WILL STRIKE.

They Demand Concessions Which are Not Likely to Be Granted.

NEW HAVEN, April 21.—Fifteen hundred quarrymen, employed at Stony Creek, threaten to go out on strike unless their demands are acceded to. For some time past the workmen employed at the Red Granite, Noreross Bros', and the Brooklyn Granite company's quarries have been dissatisfied with the rate of pay. They have been paid 20 cents an hour for nine hours a day, and now they ask that the companies pay them 23 cents an hour, nine hours to constitute a day's work and eight on Saturday.

A few days ago the men notified the owners of the quarry and that unless their demands were acceded to they would go out on May 1. The owners claim that the demand is outrageous and declare that they will not pay it. The men have been threatening to strike for some time and it is very probable that they will be allowed to do so. There are employed in these quarries, besides the 1500 quarrymen, 200 stone cutters, who will be thrown out of work.

WANTED TO SEE A FIRE.

Runaway Boy from Malden, Mass., Arrested in Maine for Incendiarism.

PORTLAND, Me., April 21.—Joseph Ivy, an 11-year old colored boy belonging in Malden, Mass., was arrested last night at Deering for incendiarism. He set fire to the Winslow barn yesterday afternoon. Ivy says he ran away from home a week ago and came to Portland, stowing himself away on the Boston boat. He secured a chance to work at the Barrett stock farm. He wanted to see a fire, and so set fire to the Winslow barn and then gave an alarm.

SHUTTERS ARE UP.

The Grafton National Bank in the Hands of an Examiner.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 21.—National Bank Examiner Jeremiah Getchell visited the town of Grafton yesterday afternoon and affixed on the door of the First National Bank a notice declaring the institution closed and in charge of himself as bank examiner. The bank has a capital of $100,000 and a line of deposits of only $3000 or $4000. The local stockholders sold out almost to a man about two years ago and since then the bank has been under control of Chester Linley, formerly a bank cashier in Spencer, but lately of Boston.

The cause of the suspension is supposed in Grafton to be due to investments in business paper which were not acceptable to the bank examiner, though some say it may have been caused by a desire on the part of the owners to liquidate. Bank Examiner Getchell could not be found and nobody in Grafton had a positive information about the affairs of the bank.

IRWIN'S PRESENCE OF MIND

Averted a Serious Panic at an Entertainment at Florence, Mass.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 21.—During an entertainment in the form of a trades carnival at Cosmian hall in Florence last evening, Julia Davis, 13 years old, who was marching with young girls, and wore a dress of cotton batting to represent the trade of an ice dealer, stepped too near the footlights and her light clothing caught fire. There was much excitement in the audience for a moment, but Captain Irwin, who was one of the orchestra, promptly seized a fur cape and wrapped it about the girl before the fire had done much damage, although burning her dress, hair and and one arm somewhat. The curtain was rung down, and a serious panic was thus narrowly averted.

NOTICE

—OF—

Applications for Liquor License.

From the 6th up to and including the 15th April, 1892, before the BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Newport, the following-named persons made application for license under the provisions of Chapter 816 of the Public Statutes of Rhode Island, to sell pure Spirituous, Intoxicating and Malt Liquors within the limits of the City, viz:

WHOLESALE.

Timothy J. Lyon, 3 and 5 Bull's wharf.
Charles A. Trager, 58 Bath road.
Dennis W. Sheehan, 18 and 20 Kinsley's wharf.
P. H. Corbett, 603 Thames street.
Fred P. Garrettson, 16 and 20 Washington square.
Patrick H. Horgan, 224 Thames street.
Peleg Bryer & Son, 25 and 27 Broadway.
Sayer Brothers, 283 Thames street.
Thomas Denniston, 27 and 29 Kinsley's wharf.
John T. Martin, 558 Thames street.
Maurice S. Horgan, 66 West Broadway.
Ernest Voigt, 539 Thames street.
William L. Fish, 20 Market square.

The above applications are to manufacture or sell at wholesale and retail, and the following to sell at retail only:

RETAIL.

Patrick E. Burke, 1 West Broadway.
Daniel J. Buckley, 511 Thames street.
Joseph V. Coen, 111 Long wharf.
James Groves, 7 and 9 DeBlois court.
Patrick Hunt, 132 Long wharf.
Bernard McGowan, 31 Bath road.
D. H. Mahoney, 125 Thames street.
John Malgan, 110 Levin street.
John Adam, 101 Thames street.
James Lowney, 128 Long wharf.
Charles E. Groff, 127 Long wharf.
James A. McMahon, 47 William street.
Daniel Shea, 626 Thames street.
Lawrence P. Sullivan, 518 Thames street.
Dennis J. Sullivan, 601 Thames street.
William P. Sullivan, 8 Kinsley's Wharf.
Alva F. Weaver, 703 Thames street.
Richard J. Lawton, 77 William street.
George Beakhurst, 285 Thames street.
James J. Gonheeny, 515 Spring street.
Conheeny & Nolan, cor. Thames and Hammond streets.
William Gash, 446 Thames street.
Thomas Greene, 451 Thames street.
Lawrence J. Barry, 154 Thames street.
Albert Burkinshaw, 452 Thames street.
Thomas Denniston, 27 and 29 Kinsley's wharf.
John H. Finn, 437 Spring street.
Michael J. Murphy, 423 Thames street.
J. D. Hidler, 277 Thames street.
Michael Driscoll, 499 Thames street.
Michael O'Neil, 16 Long wharf.
Karl Feaber, 189 Thames street.
Louis Shanteler, 467 Thames street.
John Mitchell, 48 East Bowery street.
Thomas Whitford, 32 Washington square.
Timothy B. O'Connell, 33 Long wharf.
James Egan, 43 West Broadway.
William A. Barker & Co., 89 Bridge street.
John George Holzinger, 22 State street.
Timothy Sullivan, 41 Bath road.
Michael Curran, 35 West Broadway.
Solomon T. Hubbard, 119 Thames street.
Henry J. Sullivan, 169 Long wharf.
Daniel J. McGowan, 14 Washington square.
Thomas Martin, 539 Thames street.
Edward V. Westcott, Aquidneck House.
Patrick Nolan, 106 William street.
George Quarry, 13 Long wharf.
Josiah L. Murray, 5 Market square.
Christian Anderson, 25 Prospect Hill street.
John J. Coffey, 76 West Broadway.
John Campbell, 47 West Broadway.
Charles A. Trager, 10 Middleton avenue.
Patrick H. Horgan, 58 West Broadway.
John Alexander, 98 Levin street.
Maurice S. Horgan, 13 Franklin street.
James J. Horgan, 110 Thames street.
Michael J. Johnson, 140 Long wharf.
Patrick Sheehan, 50 West Broadway.
Charles H. Sullivan, corner West Broadway and Collins street.
John A. Owen, 7 Duke street.
Thomas Denniston, 27 and 29 Kinsley's wharf.
Thomas B. Wilkinson, 295 Thames street.
Abbott Lawrence, 10 Franklin street.
John G. Weaver, Jr., Ocean House.
Crohan D. Curran, 38 Bath road.
John T. Martin, 558 Thames street.
Melville Hull, 11 Perry House.
Joseph Simpson, 26 and 28 Market square.
Lewis S. Attleton, United States Hotel.
William D. Rife, 369 Thames street.
Michael Shea, 8 Prospect Hill street.
Joseph Kelly, 15 Denniston street.
Peter A. Walsh, 66 Warner street.
Thomas Horgan, 8 Duke street.
Dennis W. Sheehan, 18 and 20 Kinsley's wharf.
Thomas Murphy, 442 Thames street.

THE BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS will be in session on Friday, April 29, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their office in Mill street, when opportunity will be given for remonstrants to be heard before acting upon said applications of granting licenses under them.

Published by the License Commissioners.

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SAMUEL McADAM,
STEPHEN P. SLOCUM.

J. D. JOHNSTON,
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PRACTICAL and SANITARY PLUMBER,

NO. 6 MILL STREET.

Telephone connection.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro' street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

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GRAND SPRING OPENING

—OF—

CARPETS.

We ask you to call and inspect our complete line of spring carpetings. It surpasses all previous purchases and we are confident you will be interested.

Our stock comprises the best grades of Moquette, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Roxbury, Tapestries, Ingrains and cotton chains.

The largest line of

MATTINGS

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Rugs! Rugs!

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A. C. TITUS & CO.,

225 to 229 Thames Street

CALL AT

J. W. HORTON & CO.'S

42 CHURCH STREET,

and examine their stock of

Parlor Tables, Stands, Chamber Suits and Furniture Coverings

—AND—

Have your Furniture Re-covered and Mattresses Made Over

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Caskets, Coffins, Robes, etc., furnished short notice.
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Stoves and Ranges

Are the BEST in the city? I offer the

Woodlawn Range A,
Woodlawn Grand Range,
Woodlawn Parlor, 3 sizes,
Woodlawn Air Tight, for wood only, is a beauty. Call and see it.

All of the above stoves and ranges are of the class in every particular and prices are as low as the lowest. Also a large lot of low-priced and second-hand stoves on hand.

JAMES F. MARDEN,

328 Thames Street.

THE WEEK IN BOSTON.

A Cleveland Sentiment Pervading the Young Democracy.

Congressman Wilson of West Virginia a Dark Horse for the Tail End of the Ticket—Poor Hotel Accommodations in the Provinces—Increased Interest in Yachting This Season.

Every year the members of the Young Men's Democratic club of Massachusetts meet at the American House in this city and pay tribute to the memory of Thomas Jefferson. The commemorative ceremonies this year were attended by Representative Harter of Ohio, who made the principal after-dinner address. The references to civil service reform, honest money and a modified tariff were received with uproar and applause. Similar demonstrations greeted the mention of ex-President Cleveland's name, which left no doubt in the minds of those present as to whom the young Democracy of the state favors as its national leader. Two months ago there was not a Democrat in this city who believed that Mr. Cleveland stood a ghost of a show for the nomination. But now those who do not support him are in the slimmest kind of a minority in regard to the selection of Mr. Cleveland as the standard bearer of the party the writer has the exclusive intelligence, outside the most intimate friends of the New York statesman, that he will not accept a nomination unless the platform is in every way harmonious with his views on tariff reform and the coinage question, even if it comes to him without a dissenting voice. It would be well for the committee on resolutions to understand Mr. Cleveland's position before it begins its labors, as it would cause an almost irreparable dislocation of the party machinery in the event of Mr. Cleveland's declination. From a careful analysis of political sentiment among the so called mugwumps it can be stated, without fear of contradiction, that, while they are secretly despised by a large number of "born" Democrats, yet they have exerted a tremendous influence in turning the tide of opinion in the party to which they are allied. The leaders of the "mugs" have openly declared that the nomination of David B. Hill would either send them back to the Republican party or take them out of politics entirely, a threat which has had its desired effect. It might be stated that Governor Russell never for a moment seriously considered the proposition to stand for a presidential nomination, and when a young man, with more enthusiasm than discretion, at the meeting in question, proposed three cheers for Governor Russell, the next president of the United States, His Excellency gave unmistakable signs of embarrassment.

With the exception of the Ninth district the Massachusetts delegates to the Chicago convention, while not openly indorsing Mr. Cleveland, give such evidence of their preference as to leave no doubt as to whom they will support when the time comes for making a decision between Mr. Hill and the ex-President. In the Ninth district it is different. There was a great rumpus when a resolution was introduced instructing the delegates to support Senator Hill's candidacy. It brought out a vigorous kick from the Cleveland supporters, but it did not prevail against the overwhelming sentiment in favor of the senator. As the time for holding the Chicago convention draws near interest in the proceedings increases. The signs which now hang in the political skies show that Cleveland will be nominated for the first place and that Congressman Wilson of West Virginia, an uncompromising supporter of honest money, will be likely to bring up the rear of the procession. These, at least, are the Boston colorings of the coming campaign.

Bookings are being made at this early day by a large number of Bostonians who contemplate visiting the provinces this summer, the indications being that the tide of travel from the United States to these dependencies of Great Britain will be larger this year than ever before. Last summer 20,000 tourists from the states spent a portion of their vacations familiarizing themselves with the points of interest which abound in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Cape Breton. The only drawback to the pleasure of making this trip is the execrable hotels which abound in all the provincial cities and towns. In this respect no improvement has been made for the past forty years, the proprietors evidently believing that any large expenditure in this direction would not be justified in the light of the gradual decay that is taking place there. But now that the attention of American travelers has been directed toward these really beautiful possessions of Victoria, which can be looked upon as a new industry, the hotels ought to be placed in proper condition to meet the demands of the times. Americans are willing to pay good rates for accommodations, but they are not willing to pay the present tolls charged by some of the provincial hotels and obtain the primitive service that characterize these public rendezvous. It rests entirely with the amount of public spirit that the keepers of hotels are inclined to put forth to determine whether or not the increase of travel from here to the provinces shall annually be doubled or allowed to remain at the preceding year's figures.

The gallant old Volunteer, that so nobly defended the America's cup against the Thistle, was last week lowered from her perch into the basin at Lawley's yard, where she will remain during the summer, her owner, General Paine, having decided not to put her into commission this year. One reason for this is, perhaps, the fact that there will not be a challenge from the English yachtmen, as the time for it has passed. The great interest in yachting the coming season will center in the 21 and 46-footers, many of which are now nearing completion. There are several types of these smaller craft, and each designer is confident that his boat is the best. The contests will be watched with considerable interest, as there are a number of marine architects waiting to put on the shoes that the late lamented Burgess put off. Yachting has come to be one of the favorite pastimes in this section, principally because it is conducted on lines of the strictest integrity. When a yacht wins a race there is no doubt that her victory was achieved strictly on her merits. The pool box is not a factor in determining what boat shall cross the line first, and so long as yacht racing is kept free from the pernicious influence of the gamblers just so long will it remain one of our leading sports.

The Boston board of health has done a good work in cleaning out the rookeries at the North end. The press has been hammering away at the city officials for years in its demands to either have these breeding places of disease vacated or properly cleaned as a preventive against the spread of contagion. The first response came in an order requiring the occupants to cleanse the narrow alleys every morning of the garbage and filth that had accumulated over night. While this phase of the nuisance was abated to a considerable degree, yet there was very little improvement in the condition of the interior of the buildings. The horrible depths to which a human being can sink was seen here in all its startling repulsiveness. The darkest side of Boston will never be known outside of those who make it and a few newspaper men, who, in the line of their duty, have had occasion to look behind the scenes. There is not a respectable man or woman in the land who would believe all that the writer could tell them of the North end of Boston. Books have been written by well-known authoresses in which they claim to show up the dark side of a great city, but such works are worthless because the writers are not familiar with their subject and never can be. It is utterly impossible for a respectable woman to know the limit of degradation to which a human being can descend. The next move by the health authorities was to order these sinks of corruption vacated and the names of those who owned the buildings to be posted conspicuously on the doors. A printed list of these would cause profound amazement.

As predicted in these columns Boston will make another addition to the number of her playhouses by the opening of next season. The exploiter of the latest Temple of Thespis is James Stevenson, the well-known real estate plunger of this city. A few years ago he was an employing painter, but by the exercise of rare foresight in the purchase and sale of extensive properties is now reckoned among Boston's millionaires. The location of the new theater will be on Park square, opposite the Providence depot, a tract of land that Mr. Stevenson secured about ten years ago after outthanking a city hall combine which had put up a job to secure it at their own price. The house will be known as a "pop," that is, the price of admission will be lower than that charged by the regulars. It will have but one gallery, and, judging by the plans, will not be a conspicuous addition to the architectural beauty of the city.

There is no city in the country, for its size, that contains so large a contingent of what is known as aspiring "artists" as does Boston. Many of these people, whose talent has never been recognized, go down to the grave wondering why they never rose to distinction before the footlights. This problem they could have solved had they measured their artistic qualifications by the genius of a Cushman, a Booth or a Patti. They never went outside the environment of their own conceit. It is excruciatingly painful to see a withered dame, with corded neck, take the stage in the guise of a singer and literally murder a really meritorious composition; it is equally heart-breaking to listen to some of the so called readers shoot over and under and all around the true sentiments of their selections. And yet they cannot understand why they should be placed in the niche of oblivion and never have worn a crown.

The Mechanics Fair association have decided to give an exhibition in their building out on Huntington avenue next October, a year earlier than usual, because of the Columbian exhibition. It has not been decided what the particulars will be.

HARRY HARPER.

A HEROINE OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Mrs. Sarah J. Richards, who died in Philadelphia Tuesday at the age of seventy-two, was surgeon-general's nurse in charge of field hospitals of the Second Army Corps during the War of the Rebellion. She was among the first to answer Governor Curtin's call for nurses to go to the front in 1862, and there she remained until hostilities terminated. Among the battles in which she cared for the wounded, winning the warmest encomiums from Grant, Slocum, Meade, Burnside and other commanders, were Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Fredericksburg. Thousands of officers and soldiers knew Mrs. Richards only as "mother," so tender and devoted was her care of them. A gold corps badge presented to her by the Second Army Corps bore this inscription: "Presented to Mrs. Sallie Richards by the soldiers of the Second Army Corps, in loving memory of her motherly care of and tender ministrations to them while in hospital under her charge." On one occasion—the incident happened on the field of Rappahannock—Mrs. Richards prevented the capture of an ambulance full of soldiers which she was driving by putting a revolver at the head of a Confederate officer who attempted to make them prisoners. Mrs. Richards had seven children, four daughters and three sons. Two of the latter served in the Union Army. She was a Miss Sterrett of Germantown before her marriage.

THEY SECURED THE INFORMATION.

The next prisoner at the bar was a foreign-looking person, whose beard covered his features, so that it was quite impossible to say from just what country he hailed. The Police Justice looked at him, then asked for the German interpreter.

"Ask him what his name is?" said the Justice, in an undertone, to the interpreter.

"Wie heisst du?" said the interpreter.

The prisoner put his hand to his ear.

"Wie heisst du?" cried the interpreter.

The prisoner looked stupid and did not answer.

"Call the French interpreter," said the police justice.

The French interpreter could not make the prisoner understood what was wanted of him, so they called the Spanish interpreter. This man, however, fared no better than had the others, and so they called the Italian and the Hebrew and the Russian and the Norwegian and the Danish and Swedish and the Turkish interpreters, but none of them could get an answer from the prisoner.

They came to the conclusion that the man was deaf, so, after bawling the question at him, they wrote it down in German, French and every other known foreign language. But the prisoner merely looked stupid, and did not answer.

They came to the conclusion that he was shamming, so they tried to intimidate him in every foreign language known.

Finally the court policeman lost his temper.

"Why the divil don't you tell His Honor your name?" he cried.

The prisoner looked surprised.

"And shure," said he, "and is that what ye are after? Why the divil didn't you say so? Me name's Dennis Mulchooman, and I come from County Courk.—[Kate Field's Washington.

Although everything Russian is in high vogue in London, ladies have not availed themselves of the Russian fashion of wearing high dresses made of rich materials, when fear of taking cold or being on the borders of recovery from influenza during the inclement weather must have rendered going out in evening dresses a formidable risk. This style of dress is almost de rigueur in the winter in St. Petersburg, where, even at large banquets, Russian ladies wear high dresses and long sleeves—dresses of the costliest make and texture, it is true, but distinctly high to the throat, not the smallest wedge in the shape of a V or square being visible.

Further Local News 5th and 8th page

Bric-a-Brac.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Out upon the unknown deep,
Where the unheard oceans sound,
Where the unseen islands sleep,
Outward bound.
Following toward the silent West
O'er the horizon's curved rim,
Or to the Islands of the blest,
He with me and I with him—
Outward bound.

Nothing but a speck we seem
In the waste of waters round,
Floating, floating like a dream—
Outward bound.
But within that tiny speck
Two brave hearts with one accord
Past all tumult, grief, and wreck,
Look up calm—and praise the Lord—
Outward bound.

—[Dimah Mulock Craik.

FANCIES.

There is nothing in the world more aggravating to a man with a secret than to meet people who have no curiosity.—[Atchison Globe.

Gummey—"Do you know, Glanders, that I am a self-made man?"

Glanders—"Sh! I wouldn't tell anybody if I were you."—[Detroit Free Press.

Young man—"Do you think your sister would hate to marry and leave you?"

The terror—"Oh, yes. She said she would have married long ago if it hadn't been for me." [Life.

"I can't see what there is about that Sidmore girl, can you?"

"Yes."

"What?"

"Most all the fellows."—[Truth.

In Chicago. Charley Bleecker "By Jove! She's a stunner."

Jack Lakefront—"Great, isn't she?"

Charley Bleecker—"Unmarried?"

Jack Lakefront—"Twice, I believe."—[Puck.

Maude—"I'll tell you in confidence I've been blonde-ing my hair a little lately. I was sure no one would notice it."

Imogen—"I know of *one* person you deceived completely."

Maude—"So you hadn't a suspicion of it?"

Imogen—"Oh, I meant yourself."—[Kate Field's Washington.

"The child is a little Frenchman, is he not?"

"I don't know myself what to call him. His mother is a French lady, but his father is a German."

"In that case we shall have to wait till he can talk; then we shall see."—[Lesehalle.

"Av ye phaze, sor, I'll have me month's wages, accordin' till the agreyment."

"What's that? You haven't been with me for thirty days."

"Oi came on the twintieth of lasht month."

"I know you did, but—"

"An' isn't this the tinth? An' don't twinty and tin make thirty?"—[Pittsburg Bulletin.

Editor of Organ—"Mr. Wirework, the opposition candidate, is going to be at the conference of clergymen tomorrow. Write a sharp editorial and give him fits for trying to curry favor with the church."

Leader Writer—"But he has written a letter saying he can't be there."

Editor of Organ—"So? Well, then, write a slashing article on his daring to ignore the best people in the village."—[Boston Transcript.

PERSONALS.

....General George W. Jones of Dubuque, Iowa, who has passed his 88th birthday, has never been sick a day in his life.

....Mr. George Parsons Lathrop has gathered into a volume the most noteworthy poems written in recent years. It will be entitled "Dreams and Days," and will be published soon by the Scribners.

....Hiram Maxim, the American inventor, has his flying machine, or screw-driven aeroplane, nearly completed at Crayford, England. He says that his chief anxiety is as to whether his engines will prove strong enough.

....Joseph Jefferson says that he will act no more in the old comedies. He took them up in order to show the critics that he was perfectly able to play with finish and effect other parts besides Rip Van Winkle, and having accomplished that design, and doubled his fortune into the bargain, he will return to Rip, and play nothing else during the rest of his career.

....Queen Victoria's visit to Darmstadt is to be strictly private. Peremptory orders have been issued prohibiting court functions and military display. The Queen will visit Prince and Princess Louis of Battenburg at Schloss Heiligenberg, near Jugenheim, and the Count and Countess of Erbach at Schloss Schonburg, in the same neighborhood. During her visit she will go to the mausoleum at Rosenhohe, where the late Grand Duke and Princess Alice are buried, on the day of her arrival.

....Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, the author of the successful book "Sabbath in Puritan New England," has completed a work on china collecting in America, which will be published at an early date by the Scribners. Mrs. Earle, who has been a china hunter for years, writes with the authority of an expert and the ardor of an enthusiast, and her book will have strongly marked enough literary quality to commend it to readers who have no special interest in the theme. It will be fully illustrated.

....A private letter from Rome announces the death in that city of Miss Anne Hampton Brewster, a sister of the late ex-Attorney General Benjamin Harris Brewster. Miss Brewster was a lady of varied accomplishments and a social leader in the American colony. She had lived in Rome for thirty years, pursuing a literary career and contributing to American and Continental journals letters on art, music, and archæology. She was the author of two works of fiction that were well received. At her salon in the Palazzo Malduro every Monday the most distinguished litterateurs and artists could always be found. Mrs. Brewster was seventy-four years of age at the time of her death.

Blouse corsages of all kinds will be worn extensively, and not least among them the Russian blouse, whose distinguishing feature is its simplicity. It fastens on the side, often invisibly, is without a yoke, gathered more or less at the neck and belted in at the waist. Although made sometimes to reach almost to the knee, the most graceful and becoming ones extend only about four to six or eight inches below the belt. Laces—black, cream and amber—are much used for blouses, and it is in lace that the Russian blouse is destined to play its most important part. A charming and comfortable costume for warm summer days is a dress of fine wool, of summer silk, foulard, or zephyr, with a Russian blouse of lace—a style of corsage which is more complete without a wrap than any other kind now worn, and which is sure to find its place in the summer outfit of many young women for the country, beach and watering-places.

The May Century, in addition to the serials now running, will contain complete stories by Thomas Nelson Page and Wolcott Balestier, and a humorous skit by Harry Stillwell Edwards, author of "Two Runaways."

THE LIFE SAVER.

Credit to Both Great Life Savers.

A fireman belonging to one of our engine companies has been called "The Life Saver," because he has snatched from burning buildings and sure death a dozen lives.

How much more should the title, "The Life Saver," be bestowed upon that wonderful medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura, which has saved the lives of thousands upon thousands from the flames of devouring diseases—from sure death by Paralysis, Insanity, Heart Failure, Brain Fatigue, Shattered Nerves, Nervous Prostration, Poor Blood, Stomach, Liver and Kidney diseases!

It is the true Saver of Life and Health, and should be used by all who are sick, weak, tired, nervous and prostrated. TAKE IT NOW, **do not wait until it is too late.** It is the best Spring Medicine. Use it this spring, FOR YOU NEED AND MUST TO TAKE A SPRING REMEDY. More especially do you need it if you have had the Grip, and have been left by that disease with weak nerves, debilitated system, and prostrated energies. It will restore your strength and health immediately. Purely vegetable and harmless. Druggists, $1.

"I had awful sensations of fear, with pains in head and back. Could not sleep well and FELT TIRED ALL THE TIME. I went to the hospital here, but got no relief. My face broke out with pimples and I was almost giving up in despair when I got Dr. Greene's Nervura. Now **I am well and strong,** thanks to Dr. Greene's Nervura.

MRS. ELIZABETH BROWN,
226 Hartwell av., Providence, R. I."

☞ Dr. Greene, the successful specialist, in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, 34 Temple pl., Boston, Mass., can be consulted FREE, personally or by letter. Call or write to him about your case or send for symptom blank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining your disease, giving advice, &c., will be returned free.

PROPOSALS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., Collector's Office, April 18th, 1892.—Supplies for Revenue Vessels.—Sealed Proposals for supplying ship chandlery, rations, and coal to vessels of the United States Revenue Cutter Service in this Collection District during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, will be received at this Office until 2 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday April 26, 1892. The coal furnished to be anthracite or bituminous of best quality; uniform in character; to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton; to be delivered on board the vessels at such times and in such quantities as may be required, at localities readily accessible to said vessels, and to be subject to inspection as to quality and weight. Bidders will name the prices both for steaming and stove coal, and also their facilities for furnishing the vessels with fresh water, and their charges therefor. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and no contract will be put in force until Congress shall have made an appropriation for the purpose. Schedules of ship chandlery may be had upon application to this Office. JOHN H. COZZENS, Collector.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

AT A BARGAIN, DESIRABLE

House, Stable and Land

On Howard avenue. For particulars apply to

DeBLOIS, HUNTER & ELDRIDGE,

152 Bellevue Avenue.

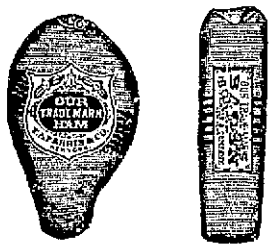
For Sale, Cheap,

A tract of land of about 86 000 feet on Thurston and Bedlow Aves.

Will sell all in one piece or in lots to suit purchasers. Only a small payment required, balance on mortgage. Apply to William Thurston, 450 Broadway.

"OUR TRADE MARK"

Hams AND Boneless Bacon



"OUR CONSTANT AIM IS TO MAKE THEM THE FINEST IN THE WORLD."

F. A. FERRIS & COMPANY

The New Illuminator

PARLOR STOVE

is the most cheerful, economical and best heating stove we have ever seen. For sale in Newport only by

WM. K. COVELL, JR.,

Sole Agent,

No. 163 THAMES STREET

We request the pleasure of showing you our handsome line of

SPRING AND SUMMER WOOLENS.

It excels all our previous efforts.

W. C. LANGLEY & SON, 174 & 176 Thames Street, cor. of Mary.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Spring Styles

—IN—

Oxfords and Overgaiters.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY.

WHY IS THE

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer,* it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $5.00 to $6.00.

$3.50 Police Shoes, Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2.25 and **$2.00** Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and **$1.75** school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

Ladies' 2.50, $2.00 and **$1.75** shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

☞ TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. ☜

Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

J. M. SWAN, 168 Thames Street.

COAL AND WOOD.

Just Discharging,

300 Tons Franklin Coal of Lykens Valley,

OF ALL SIZES

Gardiner B. Reynolds & Co.

ANTHRACITE COAL, RED AND WHITE ASH OF THE BEST QUALITY

of all sizes and well screened, at the

Lowest Market Prices.

Also Oak, Maple and Pine Wood Kindlings.

W. J. SWINBURNE,

173 THAMES STREET

Telephone.

SHOW CASES

3 ft. $5.50 5 ft. $8.80
4 " 7.00 6 " 10.70

C. J. RAYMOND & CO., Manufacturers,
100 Sudbury Street, Boston.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Housekeepers, Attention!

Now that you are cleaning up your houses and furniture is the time to try some of my

POLISH

For furniture and pianos. It is the only polish that I know of suitable for both. Only 25c. a bottle. Be sure and get a bottle and try it.

FOR SALE AT

John Vars's

AND G. H. CARR'S,
172 Thames Street.

Piano and Organ Stools.

A NEW LOT JUST RECEIVED.

ASSORTED COLORS.

JOHN ROGERS,

210 THAMES STREET.

VENTILATORS

Made of galvanized iron and copper. Strong upward draft. Exhausts foul air, odors, gases, steam, etc. from mills, stores and dwellings; cures smoky chimneys. Perfectly storm-proof.

Galvanized iron and copper cornices and gutters. Sheet metal work for buildings. Send for illustrated circular.

E. VAN NOORDEN & CO.,

383 Harrison Ave., BOSTON, Mass.

(Trade-Mark)

P. & P.

KID GLOVES

PERFECT FITTING

THE NEWEST SHADES

THE LATEST STYLES

THE MOST DURABLE

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

THEREFORE

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY

Every pair guaranteed.

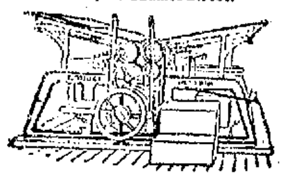
None genuine unless stamped "P. & P."

FOR SALE AT THE BEE HIVE

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.

Office, 207 Thames Street.



The first edition of the Daily News is printed in season for the early afternoon train and is for sale at the counter and on the streets **The second edition** contains the latest telegraphic and local news, and is delivered by office carriers upon streets within the limits of Bedlow avenue on the north, Channing avenue on the east and Narragansett avenue on the south at **$6** a year or **50** cents a month. This edition is also on sale at the railroad stations and steamboat landings.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent to any address in the United States, postage paid, for **$2** a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary Advertisements, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half of these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press

Advertisers using both the **daily** and **weekly** papers receive a discount on the combined rates and gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading the daily and weekly also. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

The second edition of the News is on sale by the following newsdealers, and others:—

Chas H. Kenney, 72 Spruce street.
W. H. Harris, Elm street.
Michael Leary, 168 Broadway.
Theodor Bigalke, Broadway and 176 Bellevue avenue
C. T Sterne, Washington square.
B. W. Pearce, Thames street.
W B. Clarke, 261 Thames street.
O. C. McDonald, 6 Franklin street.
Mrs. Kelley, 474 Thames street,
Mrs. M. E. Cremen, 435 Thames street.
Tefft Bros., Jamestown.
Edward Cox, Fort Adams.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office. All orders for work in this department will be promptly filled and at reasonable prices.

Newport Daily News

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office, - - - 6617-2
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, - - 6617-3

ABUSING THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Politicians are apt learners from each other. The Democrats in Congress having found a way to reprint a favorite book in the Congressional Record at the government expense and then to circulate it through the mails free of postage, the Republicans quickly caught on and are now doing similar work. A recent issue contains "a speech" of Congressman Johnson of North Dakota, which of course he did not deliver, that contains one of Robert P. Porter's protection deliverances and occupies five pages in fine print. This is followed by a speech of Mr. Loud of California, who submits as voicing his sentiments two pages and a half of matter from some western paper in favor of the McKinley tariff. Then comes Mr. Lodge, who "will not detain the committee by any remarks of my own, but will merely quote briefly a pamphlet by Mr. Welker Given" relating to the tariff and labor, which brief pamphlet takes up three and a half wide and finely-printed pages, and there is, undoubtedly, more to follow.

All this is roundly condemned by the newspapers, which do not fail to see that this process, if continued, will enable the political parties to carry on their campaign work largely at the cost of the government. This would certainly be a relief to the men who now subscribe to campaign funds, and to all the "fat" fryers. But it will be a great thing for the Record, which is now seldom read. If the choicest books and the best bits of poetry and prose are to be had in this way the Congressional Record is destined to a greatly enlarged circulation. Such a distribution of free literature will secure many readers who could not be attracted by real speeches from real congressmen. We would suggest Baxter's Saints Rest and Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress as good books to be reproduced in this way and possibly Milton's Paradise Lost.

REDISTRICTING THE CITY.

The political pot in Newport is boiling anew, and the quantity of steam given off indicates the intensity of the fires beneath. The question now most prominent is that of ward boundaries, and the best and most effective provision that can be made for the accomplishment of partisan ends. It appears to be agreed on all sides that changes in the ward boundaries should be made in the interest of the public, so that present inequalities may be done away and fair play allowed. But unfortunately each party is of the opinion that "we are the people" and the work must be done to our liking and in our special interest. In other words it must be done in a manner to secure political control for "our side" in the days to come.

It will be remembered that the Democrats took the initiative in this matter. Early in the municipal year it was resolved to proceed with this work, and the City Council took preliminary action to bring about the desired changes. A committee was ordered by that body to prepare a plan and to report in due time. This was eminently just and proper in view of existing conditions. But when the president of the common council announced the appointment of that committee it was seen that every member was a Democrat. In the board of aldermen this was necessarily so, as that branch is solidly of that party. But in the lower branch there is a large and intelligent minority which according to all parliamentary rules was entitled to a representation. This departure from almost immemorial custom and universal practice could not fail to awaken suspicions of a coming gerrymander, and go far towards laying the foundation for the present movement on the part of the Republicans, who were thus excluded not only from participation in, but also from a knowledge of, what was going on, in a matter in which all alike were interested. Such a proceeding on the part of the majority was wholly indefensible, as every one must admit.

For some reason that committee has not yet reported. The fight between the parties has waxed bitter from week to week and from day to day, until a feeling of desperation has come over the community, and the leaders on both sides are exhausting their ingenuity in their efforts to checkmate each other. Under ordinary circumstances we should say that an appeal to the General Assembly would be unnecessary and unwise. We cannot say so now. Partisan feeling is running too high in Newport to allow a fair and impartial equalization, and things should either remain as they are, or an outside commission must be called in. Considering the political character of the committee appointed by the City Council, we should say that the unrepresented Republicans are fully justified in resorting to a higher power and seeking a commission on which both sides shall be represented, and by which all classes and all interests may be heard. If the bill introduced is faulty it can easily be amended and improved.

Of one thing we are certain; in the present temper of the people of Newport neither party can be depended upon to do this work without a resort to gerrymandering methods. It is quite possible that an outside commission will not be entirely free from prejudices that shall also work in the same direction in a greater or less degree. Gerrymandering is one of the sins of the times in American politics, and it is sought to be practiced in almost every state and city. If it cannot be avoided in Newport the evil should be reduced to the smallest possible proportions, and the force of this latest movement seems to be in that direction.

RHODE ISLAND AT CHICAGO.

Our little state is certainly able to make a good showing at the World's Fair. The exhibit may not be large compared with other states but its quality can easily be such as to attract attention. According to the Providence News the following are among the leading concerns which have already made application to Commissioner Wyman for space:—the Gorham Manufacturing Company, B. B. & R. Knight, J. & P. Coates, the Woonsocket Rubber Company, the American Screw Company, the Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company, the Barstow Stove Company, the William A. Harris Steam Engine Company, the Rhode Island Tool Company, the Household Sewing Machine Company, the Nicholson File Company, the Silver Bleaching and Dyeing Company, the Weybosset Mills (woolens), the Harris Woolen Company, Woonsocket; the Bailey Wringing Machine Company, Woonsocket; the Lorraine Mills, Pawtucket; the Valley Falls Company (cotton); Foster & Bailey, jewelers, and Fowler Brothers, jewelers. Newport appears to have nothing to send.

ARBOR DAY.

Hon. Thomas B. Stockwell, commissioner of public schools in Rhode Island, has issued a circular to the school officers, teachers and pupils of the state regarding the observance of Arbor day in accordance with Governor Ladd's proclamation. "The object of the day," Commissioner Stockwell says, "is not alone to secure the planting of trees, but to direct attention more forcibly to nature in general; and especially to the manifold way in which she may be made to contribute to our comfort and enjoyment. * * * * * It is sincerely hoped that all schools will, so far as it is practicable, recognize the day, and if possible secure the co-operation of parents and friends, so that it may be made to serve its purpose to its full extent." The circular gives several programs for the observance of the day, with appropriate exercises, selections in prose and poetry, and songs.

The Senate yesterday did nothing except listen to a long speech by Senator Teller of Colorado on the silver question, in the course of which he criticised both President Harrison and Mr. Cleveland for their opposition to free silver and warned both political parties of the terrible consequences of opposing the silver men, threatening the Republican party especially with the loss of the four silver states, California, Nevada, Montana and Colorado, if gold was exalted over silver in the Minneapolis platform. Mr. Sanders of Montana said that, while the people of the four silver producing states were deeply interested in the question, still he was sure Montana would not change her political identity in any spirit of petulance or for any purpose of revenge. The House continued its discussion of the Noyes-Rockwell contested election case, reaching no conclusion.

The House committee on fisheries has voted to report favorably the menhaden bill introduced by Congressman Lapham of Rhode Island. The bill upon which favorable action has been taken by the committee is a substitute offered by Mr. Lapham when the original measure was opposed by the committee on constitutional grounds. The bill provides that "any citizen of the United States may at all times take menhaden and mackeral with purse seines in all navigable waters within the jurisdiction and control of the United States, so far as the United States have powers to regulate the rights of fisheries therein, where the tide ebbs and flows, subject only to such regulations as Congress may prescribe from time to time, any law, custom or usage of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

The fund for the Washington memorial arch in New York lacks only a little more than $4,600 of completion, and contributions are coming in daily. The arch is nearly finished and will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies next month.

Johann Most, the New York anarchist, has been released from a ten months' visit to Blackwell's Island, where he was sent for his incendiary speeches, and signalized his return to New York by a long story in Die Freiheit of his wrongs and especially his treatment at the reformatory. He is not altogether pleased with the way he was made to work on the island and complains, strange to say, of the poor water with which he was obliged to wash his face and hands. He says he will make no more speeches that may send him back to imprisonment.

The insurance adjusters are again in the city looking to the settlement of Mr. Weaver's loss. They could not proceed when here before as Mr. Weaver had not had time to make up his statement of the loss and so formulate his claim.

Westerly expects to have its latest industry ready this week. This is the factory of the Clark Thread Company, which will run thirty thousand spindles and produce fourteen million spools of thread yearly.

There is considerable excitement in some Catholic circles over the flight of Sister Callsta from the convent at Hartford and the announcement that she may join the Boston Symphony company.

Ex-Governor Ames of Massachusetts could not be forgiven for having asked for free coal and lower duties on raw materials which come into New England to be manufactured.

Latest accounts show that Foster's majority in Louisiana runs up to nearly 40,000. Though a Democrat he received a large share of the colored vote.

The earthquake appears to be marching on.

RESTRICTING FIFTH AVENUE.

The bill prohibiting the use of Fifth avenue, between Madison Square and the upper end of Central Park, to vehicles carrying merchandise is an excellent measure. It is difficult to see why anybody should seriously oppose it. The opposition that has been made in some newspapers is so plainly insincere and demagogical that it is entitled to no respect whatever. This opposition pretends that it is "undemocratic" to differentiate street traffic and to reserve one avenue out of a dozen for the use of pleasure vehicles. True democracy requires, according to this contention, that every avenue in New York should be given over to a higgledy-piggledy confusion of loaded trucks proceeding at a slow walk, tradesmen's wagons driven by boys at their own sweet will, and carriages that are either brought down to the pace of the trucks or kept busily at work dodging them. The friends of the people who resent the reservation of a single avenue from this chaos would also like to see, still in the interest of democracy, two car tracks running the length of every avenue and still further confounding the confusion.

This is all nonsense, and insincere nonsense. If democracy requires that not a single avenue shall be kept for a promenade of carriages, democracy is only another name for hoggishness and barbarism. There is no more reason why trucks and wagons carrying merchandise should be admitted to Fifth avenue than why they should be admitted to the drives of the Central Park, to which Fifth avenue is the main approach. They are excluded from the drives because they would be unsightly and troublesome objects there, and they ought to be excluded from the avenue for the same reason. Any observer who will stand upon any corner of the avenue above Madison Square on any fine afternoon will perceive that there are carriages enough on their way to the Park to fill the avenue, and that the procession of them is delayed and obstructed by the vehicles which it is proposed to banish from Fifth avenue to avenues where there is much more room.

The modern notion of paving is that pavements ought to be differentiated according to their uses. For heavy traffic the granite-block pavement is very likely the best material, and it will probably be necessary to continue the use of it in most of the avenues. For pleasure driving, and for the transportation of passengers, it is very unsuitable material, being necessarily rough and jolting and noisy. This last defect makes it unavailable for residential streets. In order to introduce better pavements, and to insure keeping them in good condition for light vehicles, it is necessary to differentiate traffic and to keep off the smooth pavement the heavy traffic of which the rough pavement alone is adequate to withstand the wear and tear. If Fifth avenue is restricted to vehicles carrying passengers there is no reason why its pavement should not be as pleasant to drive over as the roads of the Park, while the procession of carriages, which is now a great attraction for visitors to the Park itself, would be equally attractive for two miles below the Fifth Avenue Plaza. The dwellers in the avenue may be admitted to have their right to a preference, and they would undoubtedly prefer to have

"Silence like a poultice come
To heal the blows of sound"

from which they suffer by living alongside of the most crowded roadway in the residential part of the city, which is paved with the rough and noisy pavement made necessary by the unnecessary admission to it of all traffic indiscriminately.

The silly talk about the "right of the people" to have all the avenues made impracticable for pleasure driving because some must be made so is not uttered or sympathized with by the people who are neither hopeless fools nor hoggish drivers of trucks and business wagons, and these two classes together do not constitute more than a small fraction of the population. There is no popular opposition to the reservation for carriages of one avenue, and nobody will dispute that Fifth avenue is the one that ought to be reserved, both from mercantile traffic and from car tracks. Nothing could be more ludicrous than the talk of the demagogues who oppose the measure about the hardship that will be inflicted on the workingman by preventing him from taking a Fifth avenue car to his home after his day's work, it being, of course, notorious that the workingman lives between Madison and Sixth avenues, and that no other line of cars would suit him. In Chicago the authorities have found no trouble in closing their boulevards to general traffic, and we have not heard that Chicago has become less democratic in consequence. The most serious result of this twaddle has been to produce a report that Mr. Richard Croker was opposed to the bill and had "ordered" it to be defeated. Mr. Croker's denial that he has ever made any opposition to the bill or issued any orders about it ought to leave the Tammany members of the legislature free to consult the interests of the city and the wishes of its people. If they do this the bill will be passed.—[New York Times.

THE NEW YORK TRADE SCHOOLS.

Eleven years ago the New York Trade Schools were established, to enable young men to learn certain trades, and to give young men already in these trades an opportunity to improve themselves. Trade instruction was then almost unknown in this country, and it was some years later that the report of the Royal Commission on Technical Education gave the first clear idea of what was being done in Europe. This effort to introduce in this country a new system of trade instruction encountered the hostility of the trade unions. It, however, received the hearty support of many master mechanics, while the approbation of the newspapers caused the trade schools to become widely known. The attendance, beginning at thirty, soon ran into the hundreds, until now each winter between five and six hundred young men fill the workrooms. At first the attendance was drawn from the workshops where the young men felt they were learning but little, and from that large class of young men who are earning a living at what are known as boy occupations, which have no future for the man. For their accommodation evening instruction was given. Then another class of young men saw the advantages that might be derived from trade school instruction; young men who had remained at public or private schools until eighteen or over, and who were supposed to have been educated above working with their hands. The multiplication of trade schools will give our young countrymen the opportunity to become skilled workmen now denied them in many trades by the unions, and the thoroughness of trade school instruction will make American mechanics the best in the world.—[Col. R. T. Auchmuty in North American Review for May.

DR PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring
Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla - Of perfect purity.
Lemon - Of great strength.
Orange - Economy in their use
Almond - Flavor as delicately
Rose etc. - and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

DR. BEARDSLEY may be consulted on all forms of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Eye and Ear—Deafness, Nasal Catarrh, etc., etc., during the days while delivering his course of lectures. House 30 High street.

NOTICES.

Painters' Union No. 241

will meet in Carey's Hall Friday at 7 P. M., for initiation and new business.
By order COMMITTEE.

NOTICE.

REDWOOD LODGE, No 11,
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,

Regular Meeting, Friday Evening, April 22, at 8 P. M.

Work 1 rank. Per order C. C.
HERBERT L. MARSH, K. of R. S.

Coddington Savings Bank.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be paid on and after Wednesday, April 20, 1892.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Treasurer.
Newport, R. I., April 19, 1892.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE ROYAL SOCIAL of General Burnside Assembly, No. 61, which was to take place at Odd Fellows' Hall, April 21st, is now postponed to **Friday evening, April 29.**

All tickets sold hold good for the postponed date, and those who wish can procure tickets of the committee and members.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.
Chairman.

NOTICE.

THE NEWPORT HOSPITAL having resumed control of its portion of Sachuest Beach all trespassing on the same is forbidden.

No rubbish of any kind to be deposited there without permission.

Persons desiring to cart sand or gravel, other than into the town of Middletown for use in said town, must procure permission and tickets of the undersigned,

J. TRUMAN BURDICK, Treasurer,
Over 202 Thames Street
The Newport Hospital,
Newport, April 14, 1892.

Selected Strains of
FLOWER SEEDS.
Choice assortment of summer flowering bulbs, hardy vines, roses, etc., etc.
Vegetable Seeds,
All the leading and most profitable kinds.
Conover's Colossal Asparagus 2-year old roots. Horse Radish Sets.
Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Lettuce and Tarragon Plants.
Grape Vines—2 years old, Currant Bushes, Raspberry Canes, Pear, Apple, Peach and Plum Trees.
G. A. WEAVER'S
NEW STORE, 50 BROADWAY

THE
Army and Navy Register.
ESTABLISHED 1879.
PUBLISHES THE FULLEST AND MOST RECENT NEWS OF THE
Military and Naval Services.
Send for sample copy. National Theatre Building, Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

25 words one day, 25c.; 10c. each day after.

WANTED—By a young man of good character, a situation in a store, or will drive delivery wagon, and is willing to make himself generally useful; first class reference. Address Box 46, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by a cook. Apply at 10 Bath road, rear of studio.

HELP WANTED.

25 words one day, 25c.; 10c. each day after.

WANTED—A chambermaid. Apply to R. F. Cummings, 113 Touro street.

WANTED—A girl to do cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at 4 Park street.

WANTED—A woman to do plain housework. Call at 415 Thames street.

WANTED—A capable young woman with good reference to assist in laundry and house work. Apply before 10 A. M. or 6.30 P. M. Mrs. G. H. Norman.

WANTED—Girl to do kitchen work. Call at Adams House, 106 Thames street.

WANTED—A small girl to assist in light general housework. Apply 284 Thames street.

WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell warranted nursery stock ON SALARY. Address for terms, etc., W. D. CHASE & CO., Geneva, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesman. Salary from start. Permanent place. Good chance for advancement. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Brown Bros. Co, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A cook willing to do washing and ironing; must have references. Apply Box 31, Daily News office.

TENEMENTS, FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.

25 words one day, 25c.; 10c. each day after.

TO LET—Furnished room, with or without board; terms moderate; central location. Apply at 10½ Long wharf.

TO LET—Very pleasant front parlor and bedroom without board, or board at separate table; two minutes from Postoffice. Box 37, Daily News Office.

TO LET—A second-floor tenement of seven rooms in good order on Farewell street. Apply at 132 Spring street.

TO LET—The lower tenement No. 11 Newport avenue, with all modern improvements. Apply upstairs.

TO LET.

On the water, a two-story clubhouse, pleasant rooms, large piazzas; a yacht or boating club would find in this just their need.

Cottage on the south side of Wanton Avenue.
Cottage on Edgar court.

Fifteen rooms in a central location, on a business street, being the 2d and 3d floors, said rooms being especially suited for boarding purposes. The furniture now in said rooms will be sold on reasonable terms to a prospective tenant.

FOR SALE.

On Anthony street, a double apartment house divided vertically, having 6 good rooms in each appartment, good cellars, a corner lot, price reasonable, terms easy.

A. PRESCOTT BAKER.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 8 A. M.—For Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:—Increasing cloudiness and showers this afternoon or night; winds becoming southeast; slightly warmer.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:—Rain; slightly warmer; southeasterly winds, increasing.

NEW ENGLAND WEATHER.

BOSTON, April 21, 8 A. M.—Local forecast for New England until Friday night:—For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and southern New Hampshire and Vermont:—Increasing cloudiness and rain; for Maine and northern parts of Vermont and New Hampshire, fair followed by rain; slowing rising temperature; easterly, shifting to southerly winds.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

April 21.	8 A. M.	12 M.	2 P. M.
Temperature,	48	51	51
Barometer,	30.28	30.25	30.27
Wind,	S	SE	SW
Weather,	Clear	Cloudy	Rain

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TOMORROW (FRIDAY) APRIL 22, 1892

Sun rises	4 h. 52 m
Sun sets	6 h. 31 m.
Moon rises A. M.	2 h. 57 m
Length of day	13 h. 42 m.
Day's increase	4 h. 38 m.
High water,	3 h 22 m. A. M.; 3 h. 51 m. P. M.
Height of tide,	3 ft. 5 in. A. M.; 3 ft. 6 in. P. M.

Moon's Phases for April, 1892.

	D.	H. M.
First Quarter	4	1 21 A. M.
Full Moon	12	1 26 A. M.
Last Quarter	20	1 00 A. M.
New Moon	26	4 46 P. M.

Higher temperature, followed by cold wave. The cold wave catches you with light clothing on, and you catch something—a bad cold—but it is not so serious an affair if you have Adamson's Cough Balsam in the house.

Doctors? Pshaw! Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

After the Grip Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore your strength and health, and expel every trace of poison from the blood.

Dean's Rheumatic Pills absolutely cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Entirely vegetable Safe.

SIMEON HAZARD.

TO RENT—Furnished cottage near Bellevue avenue; will rent for the season.
FOR SALE—A splendid business site near Thames street. Now is your chance! call for particulars.
TO RENT—One cottage and one small tenement on Edward street.
FOR SALE—Cottage and 2,560 square feet of land, on the Point, for $1,700.
TO RENT—One new upper tenement in Second ward, $11, including city water.

Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.
94 Broadway.

Ties! Ties! Ties!
CALL AND EXAMINE.
R. C. EBBS, 169 Thames Street.

Insurance Against Storms.

That there is some risk to property from storms, is admitted. The danger may not be very great and so the cost of insuring against it is correspondingly small. There are just as many reasons for insuring against loss from the elements as from fire. The undersigned is prepared to issue policies for five years in one of the great Hartford fire insurance companies, at prices that must be entirely satisfactory.

Inquire at the Fire and Marine Insurance agency, in Daily News building.

L. D. DAVIS.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Wall street [illegible] prices:—Atchison, 36⅝; Delaware [illegible] 116¼; Lackawanna, 160½; Erie, [illegible] ferred, 71; Lake Shore, 13[illegible]; L[illegible] Nashville, 75¾; Northern Pacific [illegible] 61⅝; New York & New England, 11[illegible] Western, 19¼; Northern American, [illegible] ing, 58; Rock Island, 87; St. Paul, [illegible] as Pacific, 10⅜; Wabash preferred, [illegible] ern Union, 93⅜; Sugar Trust, 86.

11 A. M.—The volume of business [illegible] market was largely reduced this morning [illegible] for Reading, and, while that stock, [illegible] land, Erie and St. Paul were still very [illegible] the market, as a whole, was rather [illegible] prices were irregular, but generally [illegible] ly changed from those of last evening [illegible] pressure upon Reading resulted in a [illegible] per cent. in the early trading, [illegible] Shore retired ⅜ and the others [illegible] fractions as a rule. This [illegible] was followed by a rally which [illegible] in most cases failed to recover the [illegible] Union Pacific was the strong point [illegible] but the trading in it was not large and [illegible] vance a small fraction only. No other [illegible] ment of interest took place and at 11 [illegible] market had become positively dull [illegible] at small declines from first prices [illegible] stocks.

Noon—Money on call, easy, at 1½ [illegible] mercantile paper, 3½ @ 5½; bar silver, [illegible] change, quiet and strong; actual rates, $4.8[illegible] ¾ for sixty days, and $4.88 @ ⅛ for [illegible] posted rates, $4 87½ @ 9; government [illegible] firm; 4s reg., 116; 4s coup; [illegible] bonds, fairly active and firm; Pacific [illegible] pressure in the stock market was removed [illegible] 11 o'clock from Reading to Lackawanna [illegible] the latter stock became the weak feature [illegible] mediately, and, after selling at 160[illegible] 157⅝. Reading was still heavily traded in, [illegible] failed to get below 57, while New England [illegible] which in the early dealings [illegible] been one of the firmest [illegible] list, gave way and fell from 52 to 48⅞ [illegible] able animation was still shown in [illegible] Paul, but no other movement of importance [illegible] seen and the changes in quotations were [illegible] fined to the smallest fractions in all cases. [illegible] again rallied feebly and at noon the market [illegible] quiet but firm, generally at a shade under [illegible] prices.

New York, April [illegible]

Atchison	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]
Alton	[illegible]
preferred	[illegible]
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I.	[illegible]
Del. Hudson	[illegible]
Del. Lack	[illegible]
Denver & Rio Grande	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
preferred	[illegible]
Ill.	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]
N. J. Central	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]
preferred	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]
preferred	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. E.	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]
preferred	[illegible]
Ontario & Western	[illegible]
Oregon Nav	[illegible]
North American	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]
preferred	[illegible]
Manitoba	[illegible]
Om	[illegible]
preferred	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. & Pac.	[illegible]
preferred	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]
Am. Cotton Oil	[illegible]
Sugar Trust	[illegible]
preferred	[illegible]
Lead Trust	[illegible]

BOSTON EXCHANGE.

Boston, April [illegible]

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	[illegible]
Boston & Albany	[illegible]
Boston & Maine	[illegible]
Quincy Mining Co.	[illegible]
Fitchburg preferred	[illegible]
New York & New England	[illegible]
New York & New England preferred	[illegible]
Old Colony	[illegible]
Pullman Palace Car	[illegible]
West End Railway	[illegible]
West End Railway preferred	[illegible]
Franklin Mining Co.	[illegible]
Osceola Mining Co.	[illegible]
American Bell Telephone	[illegible]
New England Telephone	[illegible]
West End Land Co.	[illegible]
Boston Water Power	[illegible]
Thomson Houston	[illegible]

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

Summer Cottages for the Season,—All Furnished.

[A selection from a number available.]

1. Fashionable house, Bellevue avenue, $3,000
2. Country-seat, with grounds sloping down to the ocean, - - 1,500
3. House on Catherine street, - - 1,000
4. House on Ayrault street, - 700
5. House on Whitfield court, - 400
6. On Gibbs avenue, **$1,000, $700, $600.**

A purchaser wanted for 6,000 feet of land on a principal street, used both for business and residences; double tenement house; lot with space in rear for stable or other buildings. Price $4,300

Office 124 Bellevue Avenue.
(Hours 9 morning till 6 evening.)

DIED.

MARSH—In this city, 20th inst., Samuel Marsh, aged 85 years, 2 months and 7 days.
Funeral service Friday, 22d inst., at 11.30 A. M., at the residence of his son, No. 15 South Baptist street.
Burial at Fall River.

ODELL—In this city, 21st inst., George Mortain Odell, aged 72 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOORE—At the Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa., 19th inst., Charles William, son of Lieut. Commander W. I. Moore, U. S. N.
Funeral from No. 1 Marlboro street, Chelsea, Mass., at 10 o'clock on Friday.

BRYER—In this city, 21st inst., Stafford Bryer, in the 68th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TUELL—In this city, 21st inst., Mary A., wife of Arthur R. Tuell, in the 55th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPOTTSWOOD—In this city, 20th inst., Theodore, son of William H. and Anna Spottswood, aged 2 years.
Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 37 Poplar street, on Friday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DUGAN—At Howard, R. I., 20th inst., Thomas Dugan of this city, in the 52d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITE—In Providence, 20th inst., Hiram White, in his 82d year.

BULLOCK—In Warren, 20th inst., Edward Moulton Bullock, in his 61st year.

NEWTON—In Johnston, 20th inst., Hannah, wife of Robert Newton, in her 67th year.

YOUNG—At Riverside, 19th inst., Stephen Young, in his 69th year.

M. COTTRELL, Furnishing Undertaker, COTTRELL BLOCK, three doors south of the Postoffice. Residence No. 79 Thames street, near Marlboro' street. R. C. Cottrell residence, No. 104 Mill street.

Easter Cut Flowers
AND PLANTS.
I am all prepared to give everybody good satisfaction at reasonable prices. All are welcome at
H. J. HASS'S STORE,
No. 234 THAMES STREET.
Connected by telephone.

BY TELEGRAPH

To the Associated Press.

SAN DOMINGO REPORTED SOLD.

Private Company in the United States Said to be the Purchasers.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A special from Amsterdam to the Herald says:—"Information has reached here in regard to one of the most sensational and remarkable international transactions which have been known for many years, and which cannot fail to make a great stir in England and Germany. The transaction consists of the virtual sale of the island republic of San Domingo to a private company in the United States, the sum agreed upon being fixed at $3,500,000 in five per cent. debentures, secured on the revenue from tobacco, etc. This concession has been sold by Messrs. Westerndorff, the well-known bankers of this city, and the representatives of the San Domingo bondholders. At present nothing remains but the signatures of the American representatives to complete the transaction and secure to the United States this most important harbor and coaling station. The holder of this concession practically rules the republic, because he pays the officials and receives the revenue from the tobacco monopoly. A striking feature, however, is the statement which is made that the scheme has been approved and endorsed by Secretary Blaine and is supported by Messrs. Gould and Ogden Mills.

A despatch from Washington says that Assistant Secretary of State Wharton and acting Secretary of the Navy Soley said the last night they had heard nothing of the sale of San Domingo.

George Gould said he was sure that his father had never heard of such a plan, and D. Ogden Mills said he had not heard of it either.

Consul Vasquenas of San Domingo and Consul General Hausted of Hayti both said that the story of the purchase was new to them.

MORE DYNAMITE IN SPAIN.

Anarchists Attempt to Blow up Public Structures in Various Places.

MADRID, April 21.—Several outrages attributed to the anarchists were reported yesterday, and, as usual in the manifestations of these law breakers, dynamite was the agent employed in each instance to carry out their plans. One of the points selected for attack was the town of Sarera de Rio Pisuergn, in Old Castile. At this place a band of anarchists exploded a quantity of dynamite at a bridge and succeeded in completely destroying the structure. The noise of the explosion attracted the attention of the authorities, and when the cause was learned a force of the civil guard was hurriedly despatched to the scene for the purpose of apprehending the band. The soldiers pursued the anarchists for some distance, but the latter succeeded in making good their escape. Another series of explosions took place in Orense, known in the province of Orense, in Gallicia. As in the first explosion mentioned, the attacks of the anarchists was also made on public property. The police, however, were on the alert and several arrests of suspected persons were soon made. The scene of still another explosion was the town of Ermobia. A public fountain located in one of the most prominent parts of the town was blown into fragments by a charge of dynamite and the residents of the place were greatly startled. The officials of the town at once instituted a vigorous investigation, but despite all their efforts they have not been able to take the culprits into custody.

WAR BETWEEN BOOMERS.

One Man Killed in a Conflict in Oklahoma.

KINGFISHER, Oklahoma, April 21.—War has broken out between the Kansas and Texas boomers, rival claimants for the town site of the county seat of county C. The news of the conflict is very meagre, but it is known that one man has been killed. Before the land was opened for settlement a party of Kansans settled on the northern border, while a rival party of Texans gathered on the southern border, each having in view the settlement of Watonga, the county seat of County C. It has seemed all along that the two parties would come into conflict. The report from Watonga is that a fight occurred there Tuesday night between rival parties and that Jerry Hill was shot and killed. No other casualties are reported as the result of the fight.

The London Post and American Affairs.

LONDON, April 21.—The Post says:—"The ratification of the Bering sea convention without a further waste of time is highly creditable to the United States. We are hopeful that it will remove the objections to the arbitration in connection with the Newfoundland disputes." Commenting on Canadian affairs, the Post says:—"The non-denial of Mr. Foster's account of the tariff negotiations in Washington proves that Mr. Blaine purposed to tie Canada to a tariff war against Great Britain. Supply the disposition of the Canadians does not encourage such schemes."

Thieves Steal a $50,000 Mail Pouch in Minnesota.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., April 21.—Thieves stole a mail pouch, containing $50,000 in cheques, drafts and other papers, from the wagon yesterday which conveys the mail to the North-Pacific station. They were remittances to eastern banks. The police have made several arrests but the mail pouch has not yet been recovered.

Dwelling House at Lyndonville, Vt., Burned.

LYNDONVILLE, Vt., April 21.—James Holt's house, two barns and farming tools in barns were totally destroyed by fire Monday. Loss is $1,800; insurance, $900. The fire caught from a chimney.

The Reported Deposition of King Mwanga.

BERLIN, April 21.—The press, commenting editorially on the reported deposition of King Mwanga of Uganda, claims that the affair is political rather than of a religious character; that King Mwanga is friendly to Germany, and the suspicion is expressed that Captain Lugard took a welcome pretext to depose him on that account.

Two Troops to Escort the Captured Cattlemen.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, April 21.—Three companies of the Seventeenth Infantry will arrive here this morning for Douglas, Wyoming, to meet the captured stockmen at that point and escort them to this city. The trip will be made over the Cheyenne & Northern railroad. What disposal will be made of them when they arrive is not known.

Dr. Penrose of Philadelphia, who accompanied the invaders for a part of their journey as surgeon, will have a hearing before the district court today.

THE VENEZUELA REVOLT.

A Complete Rout of the Government Forces near Polito.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A special from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, says:—"This place is in a terrible state of excitement over the utter rout of the government troops on April 14. At sundown on that date, Palacio's army made its final and futile attempt to dislodge a force of insurgents under General Morn, who were intrenched at a spot just beyond Polito. Twice the government soldiers had attacked the enemy and failed to drive it from its position. Discouraged over their ill success Palacio's troops showed signs of panic, but under the stirring appeals of their leader they rallied and again charged the foe. The encounter was brief but furious. They were defeated all along the line and turning fled in every direction. The insurgents followed in hot pursuit and did not abandon it until the terror stricken government troops were well on the road to this town. There were many dead, dying and wounded left upon the battlefield. Some of them were rebels, but the large majority were followers of Palacio. The government soldiers did not stop to carry their dead and injured from the scene of their rout, but straggled into Puerto Cabello, startling the whole town with their story of complete defeat. The excitement their presence caused was further heightened by the arrival of a train next morning, bearing eleven dead or wounded soldiers. These had been picked up on the field after the insurgents had retired. Nothing definite could be learned as to the exact number of the slain, but it is officially announced that the government lost one-third of its force in the encounter. Of this loss by far the greater proportion was caused by desertions. As soon as Palacio's men saw that they were overcome many of them threw down their arms and went over to the enemy. The news of the battle spread terror throughout Puerto Cabello. It was almost immediately followed by a general conscription order. The town has nine thousand inhabitants. Every able bodied man among them has been forced into military service. No one has been allowed to escape duty.

An Extra Session of the New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 21.—The governor has called an extra session of the legislature for Monday evening next.

Nine Persons Burned to Death in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—By the burning of a tenement house last night in the most crowded part of the city nine persons are known to have perished. Fifteen others are missing, of whom it is believed several are dead.

There are no Negotiations in Progress.

CONCORD, N. H., April 21.—Officials of the Concord & Montreal railroad disclaim the report that they are negotiating for a controlling interest in the Montpelier & Wells River railroad.

A Government Victory in the Australian Election.

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 21.—The results of the election for members of the legislative assembly are known in 65 out of 95 districts. The figures indicate a victory for the government, who have gained 39 seats. The Opposition have won 16 seats and the Labor party 10. The poll was the heaviest ever known here. The members of the ministry have all been returned. It is roughly estimated that the government will have a majority of two to one.

THE INDIAN'S EATING CAPACITY.

It was in the fall of 1874, down on the Wachita River, in Indian Territory, that the writer witnessed an eating bout among a number of Indians that discounted anything of the gluttony that characterized the hospitality of the days of Athelstane and Cedric the Saxon. The Eighth cavalry, two squadrons, under command of Major William Redwood Price, were camped on the Wachita. They were the New Mexican contingent to the command General Nelson A. Miles had in the field operating against the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches, and other Southern Indians. The Eighth cavalry had eight or a dozen Navajoes along with the command as scouts and trailers. The chief was a handsome, lithe young Navajo, very light-complexioned, the son of a Delgedita, the war chief of the Navajoes. He bore a long, sonorous sounding name which had been Anglicized into "Tom," and he was a general favorite around camp. The Navajoes were then, as they are now, the most civilized Indians in the country outside of "the nations" in Indian Territory.

While in camp on the Wichita the Eighth cavalry had a visit from General John W. Davidson of Fort Sill, commanding the Tenth cavalry. As the command from Fort Sill came galloping down the declivity on the east side of the Wichita and through its "breaks" towards the Eighth cavalry camp, it presented a most picturesque appearance. The advance guard of the command consisted of two or three white officers in command of a negro company of cavalry. This advance was flanked by mounted Indians, feathered painted, and bedizened, to the number of 200 or more. The main column of the Tenth cavalry (colored troops) followed, and the Eleventh infantry (white troops) brought up the rear of the command, followed by pack mules and a wagon-train under a strong guard.

That night the buffalo-eaters, or plains Indians of General Davidson's command, invited the Navajoes to a buffalo banquet. There were 200 or more plains Indians pitted against just one dozen Navajoes, more than half civilized and not accustomed to the gorging orgies after a successful buffalo hunt. The Tonkaways, Keechis, and Caddos ran relays in on the Navajoes, but the one dozen of wool-growing, peach-cultivating, and cattle-herding Indians of New Mexico stood up manfully against the odds with which they had to contend.

The moral is that if, after years of such civilization as the Navajoes have enjoyed since the days of Montezuma, twelve Indians of the tribe retained enough appetite to contend in an eating match with 200 nomads of the plains, the rations in the Indian regiments of the regular army today will always run short.—[St. Louis Republic.

STEAMER PEQUOT BURNED IN PROVIDENCE.

Steamer Pequot of the Providence & Stonington Steamboat Company was badly damaged by fire while lying at her dock in Providence yesterday afternoon. The fire was discovered at 3.35 o'clock in the hold on the starboard side forward and near the forcastle. At that time two carloads of jute, four large cases of dry goods and a large quantity of bagging, in all about 500 bales, had been stored in the hold, and a hundred cases of general merchandise, wire and other material for consignees in New York, the South and West had been piled up on the main deck forward and amidship. A gang of freight handlers was engaged in loading the steamer prior to her departure for New York at 6 o'clock. These men, upon the discovery of the fire, made a rush to get out and were safely hauled up the elevator to the main deck. The hatch was closed and the freight handlers worked at the flames with the steamer's hose until the arrival of the fire department. The flames made great headway and for half an hour the steamer seemed doomed to complete destruction, and at one time the question of hauling the vessel out into the stream and scuttling her was seriously considered as the only means of extinguishing the fire. The firemen kept at work at the wharf, however, and it was not until after 7 o'clock that the fire was thoroughly extinguished.

Upon examining the hold of the vessel it was found that the ceiling, deck, beams, flooring and frames had been badly burned, and to put the Pequot in good trim again will necessitate the removal of the charred timbers and the putting in of new, at a probable cost of $3,000. The condition of the hull is not yet known. The Pequot is fully insured in marine insurance companies in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The damage to the cargo will not reach a very large sum, as all of the more valuable merchandise was removed before damaged by either fire or water.

DEATH OF STAFFORD BRYER.

Mr. Stafford Bryer died at his residence on Spring street this morning after an illness which began last February. Heart failure is given as the cause of death. The deceased was one of Newport's oldest business men and had always been in the furniture business, having learned the cabinet trade. He was of a quiet, retiring disposition, having no desire for office, and always declined such honors when proffered him. He paid strict attention to business and lived an honorable, upright life. He leaves four children, Mrs. W. H. Walcott, Stafford Bryer, Jr., Charles F. Bryer and Henry G. Bryer. His wife died a few years ago. Messrs. Benjamin Bryer, John Bryer Peleg Bryer and Andrew Bryer are brothers of the deceased.

Mr. Bryer was in business with Mr. M. Cottrell for many years in the building now occupied by the Boston store.

DEATH OF DR. GEORGE M. ODELL.

Dr. George M. Odell, one of Newport's best known physicians, died at his home on Bull street shortly before noon today. Dr. Odell was badly injured by a fall on Church street, on January 8, and, though he had since been able to get out, the effect of the fall with other complications resulted in his death, after a brief illness.

Dr. Odell was born in Fredericksburg, Canada, and studied at Edinburgh, Scotland, of whose university and medical schools he was a graduate, afterwards taking special courses to fit him for specialty work. He came to this city some sixteen years ago, and, though of a quiet, retiring disposition, soon became known as a skillful doctor and well informed citizen of the place. He leaves a widow.

JAMESTOWN.

Professor Charles H. Stone of Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y., made a short visit to the island today.

Colonel Addison Thomas of Newport was in town yesterday.

Road Commissioner Peckham is putting Narragansett avenue in condition and has gravelled the sidewalks.

Judge Darius Baker and Mr. Edwin S. Burdick of Newport were on the island yesterday.

Steamer Jamestown made a special trip last evening to accommodate about forty people of Jamestown, who wished to witness the entertainment at the Opera House at Newport.

THE GAS COMPANY'S BUILDING.

The directors of the Newport Gas Light Company have decided to advance the front of their block on Thames street to the street line. This is a legitimate result of the recent agitation for the widening of Thames street, or, rather, to the non-result of that agitation, for the directors of the company, by this action, plainly state their belief that the discussion of the subject before the Business Men's Association will result in nothing but talk. The stockholders of the Gas Company, both as a company and as individuals, have from the first and for many years done what they could to further the project for widening the street, realizing that the retaining of the summer business on Thames street, and perhaps the business future of that street and the property thereon, depends on doing something in this direction as soon as possible. The company has for some time had plans made for extending the front of its building to the street line. Pending the agitation of the street widening question this winter, the company has postponed action on these plans. It has now decided to go ahead and has asked for estimates from builders. The revised plans call for the extension of the shop fronts to the street line or about five feet in front of their present position. This extension will be but one story high, and is intended to give the shop fronts as advantageous a position as the other stores on the street. The doors will be recessed, and the windows made much more prominent, by putting in smaller corner posts and large side windows in the style now so popular in the cities. The window seats will be low, the entrances tiled and the whole work done in such a manner as to make the stores attractive. The side wall adjoining Mr. J. M. K. Southwick's will be of brick to correspond with the party wall on the south of the building. It is expected that the work will be begun at once.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Mr. H. J. Steele, in advance of "Beacon Lights," was in town today making arrangements for its appearance here on April 28.

—The new four-masted schooner Louise H. Randall of the Reynolds line will be launched at John M. Brooks's ship yard, East Boston, at 11 A. M., Thursday, April 28.

—The final performance of Ben Hur at the Opera House last night drew an audience nearly as large as that of the previous evening. The performance was fully up to the high standard of the two previous nights, the only slip being a slight one with one of the marches, which, however, was not demoralizing, and was less than might be expected in an amateur performance.

—A reception and dance was given at Newton Hall last evening under the direction of Mrs. Lyon, wife of Lieutenant Commander Lyon, and Mrs. Fitzsimmons, wife of Surgeon Fitzsimmons, of the Torpedo Station. There was a large attendance from Fort Adams, the Torpedo Station, the New Hampshire, the Naval War College and from the city. Music was furnished by the Newport orchestra for dancing.

—The property of the late Charles H. Russell in this city, including the Oaklawn homestead division, on Narragansett avenue and Webster street, containing over 211,000 square feet of land, residence and stable; and lot C, on Narragansett avenue, and lot D, on Webster street, each containing over 40,000 square feet, were sold at auction in New York today by Messrs. Jennings and Russell, attorneys for the executors. The homestead division was purchased by James Stillman for $76,000; lot C on Narragansett avenue, by DeBlois, Hunter & Eldridge, for $21,200, and lot D, on Webster street, to James Stillman for $15,500.

THE PARIS WORKMAN.

It is very difficult for a Paris workman to be satisfied with his condition. He is far worse off than the London workman, even supposing that his wages are as high as those of the latter, which is not generally the case. The cost of living in Paris is nearly, if not quite, a third more than it is in London. All the necessaries of life are heavily taxed; and the workman pays as much upon the bread, wine, sugar, etc., that he consumes as the great bankers in the Rue Lafitte do, in proportion to the amount. If he tries to escape being gradually poisoned by the adulterated wine especially prepared for him, and has a cask sent to him from the district where it is grown, he pays half its value again in the form of octroi dues when it is delivered to him in Paris. M. Carnot pays exactly the same amount upon wine that may have cost him ten times as much. If the tax is fair in one case, it must be iniquitous in the other.

The practical result of this system is that the workman is almost debarred from drinking pure wine, although he is rightfully entitled to it for the sum that he pays. He is in the hands of dealers who do not care if he is poisoned or not, provided that they can make money by him; and the poisoning process is sufficiently slow to escape detection.

Whenever the proposal to tax capital or income has been made it has met with the sturdiest opposition in Parliament. It is much too Republican a measure to suit Republican politicians, who are no less anxious than others to keep all that they have and to add to it as much as possible. Then, again, the Paris workman has to contend with the cupidity of landlords, who have not the reputation of being a very scrupulous class of speculators. The smaller the lodging, the higher is the rent in proportion. Political economists, taking for their text the latest statistics showing the falling off of the French population, have been amusing themselves of late years by preaching to the working class upon their lack of patriotism in not having larger families. Now, in Paris, the truth of the matter is this:—that an ordinary working couple cannot bring up even a couple of children unless the woman has some regular occupation as well as the man. In a large number of cases it is her labor that is the chief mainstay of the home. Considering all the difficulties that the working people of Paris have to contend with the wonder is that they accept their fate with such good temper and generally show such a philosophical spirit in trying to make the best of it.—[Paris Correspondence, St. James's Gazette.

EUROPE'S RULERS.

According to the Almanach de Gotha for 1892 Europe numbers at present 40 sovereigns. Of these the longest on the throne is Queen Victoria, whose reign has lasted 54 years. After her come the Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, who has reigned 47 years; the Prince of Waldeck, 46 years, and the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, 43 years.

In the matter of age Pope Leo XIII is the oldest, he being the only ruler who has passed 80. There are seven sovereigns who have passed 70, these being—Queen Victoria, Christian II of Denmark, the Grand Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Grand Duke Adolph of Luxembourg, Prince of Schaumbourg-Lippe and Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg.

The five youngest sovereigns are:—William II. of Germany, 32 years; Carlos I. of Portugal, 28 years; Alexander I. of Servia, 15 years; Wilhelmina of Holland, 11 years, and Alphonse XIII. of Spain, 5 years.

The number of monarchies in Europe has increased by one during the past year, the Duchy of Luxembourg having become a sovereign state by the death of the Queen of Holland.

GOOD ROADS AS A GOSPEL.

There is no subject of local interest which more vitally concerns the people of Illinois than that of good roads. It would be difficult to estimate the value of improved public highways to the farmers of the state. It would be so great that their actual cost would be insignificant by comparison.

The present condition of the country roads is amazing when we consider the progress of civilization in other directions. It is only in the matter of highways that the people of Illinois have made no advance from the pioneer period. If improvements in other respects had depended on better thoroughfares we would be still struggling helplessly amid semi-barbaric environments. As it is, the time has arrived when the roads must be improved.

In the agitation of the movement looking to the establishment of good country roads there is a governorship for the man who will courageously take control of it and intelligently direct it. There is no division of opinion on the main question. Everybody agrees that better roads are an absolute necessity. When methods of securing them are suggested there are differences in judgment.

The man who will suggest a method which is practical and is likely to be successful can make it succeed by a determined and earnest advocacy of it. In order to accomplish his purpose it may be necessary for him to canvass the state and make public addresses on the subject. It may even be necessary for him to carry it into politics, and if he is ambitious for office it is in this direction he will find his reward. What better platform could a candidate for governor desire than one which demanded better country roads?

Enough has been written and spoken on the point that good roads are desirable. What is now needed is for some one to propose a feasible plan for obtaining them. The statesmen who aspire to state offices should consider this subject, leaving the tariff issue and the silver question to be discussed by the aspirants for federal positions.—[Chicago Herald.

CLAY AS A BUILDING MATERIAL.

The remarkable advance made within the past few years, in the production of unique effects by the use of clay building material, is suggestive of the thought that we are approaching an "age of clay." Plans of a recently designed sea side cottage, to be built entirely of clay blocks, show practically no wood or iron in its construction. The walls are to built of hollow blocks, glazed upon the inside, in any desired color, while the floors and ceilings (all arched) are to be of glazed tiles. The roof is to be covered with glazed clay shingles. Such a cottage can be built cheaply it is claimed.

The recent use of colored bricks and terra cotta in some of the finest buildings of Boston has greatly relieved the monotony of common red brick and stone colors, and our architects have been quick to appreciate the fact that, with these new forms and colors, even in a comparatively plain front, a fine effect can be produced.

The old gold fire-flashed bricks and terra cotta used in the new Youth's Companion building on Columbus avenue are most beautiful in life and color, and have attracted wide attention.

The new city hall at Brockton is to be built of the same material, and its use is contemplated in other buildings.

The Shoe and Leather Exchange building, on Bedford street, is an example of a beautiful brownish, mottled brick of Roman form, 12 x 4 x 1½ inches.

These bricks have also been used with fine effect on some of the most costly private residences in the Back Bay and in the suburbs.

The Columbia Theatre is a good illustration of what can be done with two colors—a light buff and salmon. These goods are now manufactured in great variety here. In two factories 250 hands are employed, producing some 15,000 tons of finished goods, while plans are now being made for an increase to this capacity.—[Boston Advertiser.

Further Local News 3d and 8th pages

Cleveland's is the Baking Powder used in the U. S. Army.

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Practical Plumber
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SPRING ST., ONE DOOR NORTH OF MILL STREET.
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AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, &c.

Opera House,
Friday, April 22, 1892.
MR. GUS THOMAS'S
Successful Comedy Drama,
The Greatest of American Plays, as Produced at the Madison Square Theatre, New York,
The Burglar.
With the talented young romantic actor,
MR. EUGENE MOORE,
and the leading emotional actress,
MISS ANNA BOYTE.
A drama of intermingled Laughter and Tears. Presented with a Great Cast of Popular Players.
Prices—35c., 50c. and 75c. Seats on sale April 21.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A stable on the Smith estate, Bellevue court. Inquire of Isaac R. Spooner, Central court.

FOR SALE.
Estate No. 25 Willow Street,
Consisting of a two-tenement house with lot 50x100 feet. For particulars inquire of Daniel Burdick, 58 Doyle avenue, Providence, R. I.

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Good HICKORY WHEELS
Leave your order with
I. R. BACHELLER, - - - Commercial Wharf, P. O. Box 116.

SAFE.
A GOOD SECOND-HAND SAFE FOR SALE, cheap. Apply to Box 20, Daily News Office

THE TRADES.

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J. B. COTTRELL, Warner street opposite Island Cemetery, every variety of stone work to order.

SMITH BOSWORTH & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc.
A new line of sporting goods just received at prices that can't be beat. Money advanced on all articles of value.
238 Thames Street, Cor. Mill Street.

Plants for Hedges.
A large stock of California Privet, one and two years old, well grown. Also plants of Japan Quince, Cyrus Japonica and Buckthorn.
For Evergreen Hedges the Hemlock is most admired. We offer a fine stock. When desired will send experienced workman to do the planting, etc.
For prices inquire at the Nursery grounds on Vernon avenue, or address Newport Nursery Company, Newport, R. I.

Horses and Carriages.
Please read this and call and see the stock and see how good a horse or carriage you can get for your money. I have forty new carriages on hand and forty more on the way. New styles and all prices, from a $12 Cart up. Call and get prices. New Delivery Wagons all prices. All goods warranted as represented. New styles in fancy colors. Horses on hand to sell or exchange. Teams of all kinds to let by month or day.
GEORGE P. LAWTON
TOURO AND SPRING STREETS.

LOOSHA'S LOVERS.

Loosha's disposition is not of the soft and melting kind. Her demeanor toward the sterner sex is uniformly sharp, incisive and superior. She has no patience with the men, she is wont to say—their ways are such. Yet she possesses swarms of followers. Foolish house flies gravitate irresistibly toward the delusive square of brown paper, well smeared with a mixture of rosin and treacle, and known to housewives under the euphonious name of "Catch-em-alive O!" In the same way eligible young men of her own rank in life are drawn to Loosha. She takes possession of them, body and soul, seemingly without effort. Her tenderest epithets are "soft" and "looby," and if she has been followed in fear, she is courted in trembling. The livers of the most audacious wooers turn to water at her frown. It is certain that no male creature ever asserted and exercised a mastery over Loosha's proud spirit until the railway guard appeared upon the scene. Still I used to think, in the days before her Cousin Dave was sent to Bermuda, that if Loosha entertained a tenderness, it was for that burly, good natured, somewhat dull witted giant.

Dave was a full private in the Foot Guards and a steady going soldier enough, though there were times when, as his aunt, Mrs. Hemmans, said, "his spirits got the better of him." Whether the article in question was native, Irish or Scotch she did not explain—perhaps because throughout the duration of that thirsty madness, to recurrent attacks of which the young defender of his country was subject, he would cheerfully avail himself of any beverage that came in his way, provided it possessed the simple qualifications of burning in the gullet as it went down and getting into the head afterward. It was while under the influence of some such potable that Private Hemmans conceived and executed that project of desertion from his regiment which heaped upon his family irretrievable disgrace and bowed Loosha's gray 'airs with sorrow to the grave, as that jetty locked young person declared impressively.

The recreant was sought, officially and formally, without success. It was surmised that he had left the country—that he had been waylaid and murdered even: but this theory Loosha indignantly refused to accept. A young fellow who could bend a kitchen poker on the muscle of his forearm and bite a neat semicircle out of a pewter pot was not, Loosha averred, to be kidnaped and "galoted" (by which we will presume she meant garroted). Let others abandon hope who would. Something told Loosha that Dave was only lying low, and that she should set her eye on him yet. It may be mentioned that Loosha's eye is not to be joked about. It possesses gimletlike attributes of boring through mysteries, together with an elastic property which enables it to take the exact measure of any person who may approach Loosha with ulterior designs upon her family, herself or the property of her employers.

It will move on a tramp quicker than a constable, and has been known to cause a "ramping mad" cab horse, in the very act of running over Loosha, to pull up short. She is conscious of its power and boasts of it. She did not underrate its abilities in the case of Dave. It pounced on him falconwise and singled him out from among a knot of loafers at the bar of a shady public house in one of the purlieus abutting on Hammersmith Broadway. How Loosha came to be wandering alone in such a vicinity has never yet been explained. It was her afternoon out, and she may have been following up a clew. At any rate, there she was, and there was Dave, basely oblivious of his queen, his country and his cousin, arrayed in kaleidoscopic attire and gloomily standing drinks all around.

"To a pretty lot!" as Loosha said afterward; "most of 'em lookin as if they'd dossed in their clothes for months past, and done with a dry polish by way of washin. As for Dave, I should 'a' considered my kitchen tongs defiled with his contack. His uniform clothes was gone, an he'd a old pair o' velveteen kickshers on as must 'a' belonged to a railway wheel tapper out o' luck as had smothered hisself in his own grease pot. And he'd a shoddy tweed jacket out at elbers, buttoned up tight to 'ide 'is army rasper (technical vernacular for the blue linen ticking garment provided by a grateful nation for its defender), an an old Scotch cap. 'E was lookin 'angdog enough when just I clapped my eye on 'im; but when I calmly bounced in and stood before him like a avengin angel, cheap was not the word for what that feller felt. I b'lieve if he could 'a' shrunk up small enough to 'ide in a spittoon he'd 'a' done it."

"Good afternoon, Private Hemmans," I says, throwing 'im a sneer. "You're 'avin an enjyable furlough, ain't you?"

"Furlough be busted!" sezee, seein that there was nothin for it but to bounce. "I've cut the old gal's service, and I'm a free man. Not a bicomin white nigger pipeclayin belts on a shillin a day, and blow in myself out on chaff bread and cheap taters, row cabbage an biled beef, to the tune that the old 'orse died of. If every 'orse as 'as been consbumed by the reg'ment since it was a reg'ment," 'e says, "was to drag me, I ain't a-goin back. Blow on me if you like," sezee; "but I know you 'aven't the 'art to do it."

"I ain't goin to blow on you," I says, fixin him with my eye. "You're a-goin to blow on yourself."

"Wot words are these, Loosha Hemmans?" sezee.

"Simpularly," says I, "that you're a-goin to come along with me, now directly minute, to barracks, and give yourself up."

"Ho!" sezee, "is that your little game?"

"My little game," I answers, "and yours likewise."

At that a fuley old party in drink and an oilskin cape—as was treating two females you couldn't call nothing else were you put on your oath to it to gin an peppermint—puts 'is oar in. "Are you a man or ain't you?" sezee to Dave, "to allow yourself to be overrode by a petticoat in this here way. Pluck up your 'art and stop 'er mouth for 'er."

"Stop 'er mouth!" says Dave; "I'd like to know 'ow you'd set about it."

"I'd begin by kissin it," says the old wulgarity: "an if that didn't do, I'd pour some drink down it; an if that didn't do I'd put my fist into it, I would!" An 'e grins 'orrid.

"Would yer?" says Dave, firin up, an landed 'im one as feiled 'im on the spot.

"'Ere, you gal and feller," says the landlord, bustlin around the bar. "I ain't a-goin to 'ave no assaults. This is a respectable 'ouse. D'jeer?"

"I 'eer," I says; "but should never a-guessed it from the company you encourages. Loafers and deserters—that's your mark."

At that 'e goes for me, and similarly the yotman for Dave, but Dave jest waved 'is arms as if 'e was swimmin, and them two went to look for the fust one in the sawdust. Then Dave opens the door for me as polite as polite, and out we goes.

"Now," I says, "you come along o' me to barracks, nip, and no mistake about it."

"All right," says Dave; "I've surrendered to you, Loosha, an I'm on my parrul not to hook it; but one condition I will make, and that is that you never let me yeer the word deserter from your lips no more, for that I will not put up with."

"All right," I says, and motions 'im to walk on a'ed, being such a scarecrow as would demean any young woman as valued 'erself to be seen in company with. And we goes in procession to the barracks. I never see a sentry more on the broad grin than that one at the gate when he see Dave brought in a prisoner. "When you can shut your face, young man," I says to him, sharp like, "por'aps you'll give Miss Hemmans' compliments to the sergeant on duty, and say as she's brought in his"—and I'd nearly said the word; but somethink in Dave's eye warned me, so I ended up, "the missing private of Comp'ny C."

The sentry shakes 'is bearskin an grins, meanin as 'e's on dooty; so I calls out, "Guard!" and out tumbles the sergeant an a corporal and file. They saw Dave, an was goin to 'url themselves on 'im like tigers, but I throws myself between.

"No violence," says Dave, a-droring of 'is figger up, and stretching out 'is right arm, commandinglike, "no violence. I take you all to witness as I've surrendered—to my cousin, Loosha! Take me to the black 'ole, Sergeant Mappin, an report me in the mornin, but mind you tell the colonel that I surrendered to my cousin, Loosha, fust of all." An to the last 'e kep' repeatin that as they 'ustled 'im away; an I b'lieve it 'ad somethin to do with 'is gettin off so easy.

Our butcher's foreman is the victim of a hopeless passion for Loosha, manifested by the laying of votive kidneys and propitiatory sweetbreads on the shrine. But the warmth of his affection does not atone in Loosha's opinion for the suet with which he lubricates his hair. There was a fireman, but Loosha would not allow her affections to dwell upon him, in consideration of the perils attending his profession. To marry a husband who, when one was going about one's household duties, might be slowly a roasting to a cinder, would be wearing to the nerves, she says. The elderly married porter who looks after Middleclass flats has never repeated the daring act of unlawful osculation which was visited with such summary retribution by our dragon of domestic virtue.

It happened, if I remember, when the miniature lift dedicated to the tradesmen's parcels and coal scuttles went wrong—stuck four feet below the level of our landing and refused to budge. So, with the intention of ascertaining the nature and extent of the local complication, Jellams got into it, Loosha having undertaken to lighten his labors with conversation and a composite candle. Alas for the frailty of mankind! Then it was that, undeterred by the fear of scalding grease or boiling indignation, our porter attempted to wrest a kiss from the lips that were near. And, as the indignant Loosha dumped him on the head with the candlestick, the temporary mechanical obstruction yielded to the impulse of outraged virtue, and the porter, with one wild cry, shot swiftly downward and disappeared. He arrived, ultimately, in the coal cellar, to the relief of our handmaid, who had had awful visions of his sticking in the shaft and suffocating slowly, with blood curdling groans, while masons were pulling down the building to get at him.

The active and intelligent policeman of the rural district in which we spend the summer vacation is another of Loosha's admirers. He has been known to arrive at our garden gate, hot on the track of a grindstone which had been purloined from a farm twenty miles off, and spend three hours in Loosha's kitchen looking for a clew. She said, on his taking leave, that if the grindstone traveled no faster than he did its recovery might be counted on, but otherwise she had her doubts of its being overtaken before jimininday. We do not know what day that is, but it marks the rubicon of ultimate possibility—with Loosha. She had fixed the date of her marriage for jimininday—until she met the railway guard.

He must be a person of strong character. He travels on the Great Eastern express; and Loosha met him when her health necessitated her being sent to her aunt's at Yarmouth, carriage paid, and with her address and general biography written on a card inside her frock in case of a smashup. He was very attentive, was that guard—bringing Loosha Bath buns at Cambridge, and causing the stoker to boil eggs hard for her in the engine boiler. A few days afterward he came to tea with Loosha's aunt; made a great impression on the shrimps and bread and butter and a slight one on Loosha, it must be believed—for since her return, she has for some months past made a point of seeing him off from Liverpool street every Wednesday (Wednesday being her day out). This ceremony performed, Loosha has been wont to partake of tea in the guards' room, under the auspices of two particularly agreeable members of the fraternity. Wind of this getting to the ears of Mr. Kidgery, his jealousy was aroused: and he took measures to assert his pretensions, once and for all, to the monopoly of Loosha, in quite a Machiavellian manner.

"I never should 'a' suspected him of anything so deep," said Loosha afterward. "When I sees him off, him a-leaning out of the winder of his van and waving 'is green flag, I thought there was something in his eye, but it might 'a' bin a cinder or a tear for all I knew. Little did I think he'd get out at Gridley 'Eath, six stations away, send the express on under charge of a friend and come back by the next Metropolitan. And as I was 'aving a cup o' tea in the guards' room along of Mr. Winble and Mr. Jollit, I was paralyzed at my lips by his eye a-glaring through the little winder. And then the door opens and in comes 'is 'ed. 'E never breathed 'is lips of a word, but jest beckoned with 'is finger, like the ghost in "Amlick." And, though I never bowed to the will of man before, I followed that finger like a lamb to the slaughter. "Ow is it to be?' sezee when we gits outside, 'Is it Jollit, or is it Winble, or is it me? Because, if it is me, I won't 'ave no seesawing with my affections. Come, d'jeer? Give us the word!' And, afore I knowed it I give 'im the word, and we're to walk out reg'ler from next Sunday."—St. James' Budget.

Notable Anniversaries.

April 21.

323 B. C.—Death of Diogenes, the cynic; born 412 B. C.

1109—Anselm, the learned archbishop of Canterbury, died.

1142—Pierre Abelard, writer and reformer, died; born 1079; famous for his unhappy love for Eloise, giving rise to poems and drama of "Eloise and Abelard."

1782—Friederick Moebel, originator of the kindergarten system, born; died 1852.

1783—Reginald Heber, the poet bishop of Calcutta, born in Cheshire; died 1826; besides his writings of a poetical nature, Bishop Heber's "Journey Through India from Calcutta to Bombay, with Notes on Ceylon," is spoken of as one of the gems of the language; he wrote something like 50 hymns.

1821—The patriarch of the Greek church was hanged at Constantinople in pursuance of the general Turkish policy of terror.

1861—The destruction of Norfolk navy yard began by the Federals; 3,000 cannons were abandoned and 9 vessels destroyed; of these the Merrimac was afterward made into the Virginia by the Confederates.

1888—Brigadier General William Dwight died in Boston; born 1820. Thomas White, Canadian minister of the interior, died in Ottawa; born 1830.

"What a pity it is that his face is all pimples;
He'd be very fine looking if 'twasn't for that,"
Said pretty Miss Vere, with a smile at the dimples
Reflected from under the nobby spring hat—
As she looked at herself in the glass, softly sighing.
That she had for the young man a tender regard,
There wasn't the least need of denying—
for every one knew it. "His beauty is marred by the frightful red blotches all over his face. I wonder if he couldn't take something to cleanse his blood, and drive them away?"
He heard what she said about his looks. It hurt his feelings, but he couldn't deny she told the truth. He remembered a friend whose face used to be as bad as his. It had become smooth and clear. He went to him and asked how the change had been brought about. "Simply by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," was the reply. "Take that, and I'll warrant you to get rid of your pimples."
He did so.
His face became healthy and clear,
And next week he'll be married to pretty Miss Vere.

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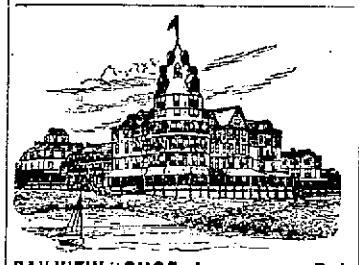

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...dwood Library, Bellevue avenue—... to visitors daily, Sundays excepted, from ...10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Open to subscribers from 10 A. ...6 P. M.

...ple's Library, 360 Thames street—... from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily (except on ...ays), and on Saturdays until 9 P. M.

...wport Historical Society, Touro ...—Open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

...tural History Society, Touro street—... daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Saturdays ...10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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POSTOFFICE.

February 1, 1892.

...ce hours from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 ...A. M.

...ney Order and Registry departments 8 A. M. ...P. M.

...bby open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays ...M. to 5.30 P. M.

Dep.		Open. A.M.	Open. P.M.
4 00 P.M.	New York, Southern and Western.	9 30	1 30
7 45			7 30
2 30	Boston & Eastern States	9 30	1 30
4 45		11 30	6 30
7 45			
2 30	Providence, R. I.	9 30	1 30
7 45		11 30	2 30
			7 30
12 30	Fall River, Mass.	9 30	2 30
2 30		11 30	6 30
4 45			
7 45			
12 30	New Bedford, Mass.	9 30	6 30
4 45		11 30	
7 45			
4 15	Bristol Ferry, R. I.	11 30	6 30
12 30	Tiverton & Portsmouth.	11 30	7 00
4 45			
12 30	South Portsmouth, R. I.		7 00
11 30	Jamestown, R. I.		2 30
	Wickford, R. I.		1 30
12 00	Block Island, Tue., Thu., Sat. Mon., Wed., Fri.	11 30	

...undays—Mails for all points, except Newport ...ntry, close at 5.30 P. M.

...lections from Street Letter Boxes.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
...idletown line,	4.15	12.25	5.50
...adway—Whitehall,	4.20	12.30	5.54
...adway—Howard Ave.,	4.22	12.32	5.57
...rner—Gould,	4.25	12.35	6.00
...adway—Catch Earl,	4.28	12.38	6.04
...adway—Bull,	4.30	12.40	6.10
...cond—Willow,	4.34	12.44	6.17
...ashington—Elm,	4.36	12.46	6.20
...ames—Bridge,	4.39	12.49	6.23
...ashington square,	4.42	12.52	6.25
...ames—Mary,	4.44	12.54	6.27
...ring—Touro,	4.45	12.55	6.30
...y—Brinley,	4.48	12.58	6.35
...y—Ayrault,	4.50	1.00	5.35
...ods Island avenue,	4.52	1.02	5.31
...therine—Gibbs Ave.,	4.55	1.05	5.28
...therine—Greenough,	4.58	1.08	5.23
...d Cross avenue,	5.00	1.10	5.25
...tage street,	5.03	1.13	5.21
...wport Reading Room,	5.05	1.15	6.40
...ham Corne,	5.07	1.20	6.42
...ring—Mill,	5.09	1.22	6.45
...ames—Church,	5.11	1.23	6.48
...ames—Pelham,	5.12	1.24	6.50
...siness Men's Association,	5.13	1.36	6.51
...ring—Dearborn,	5.21		5.05
...ore Point,	6.00		
...llevue—Narragansett,	6.05		5.10
...llevue—Bellevue Ct.,	6.08		5.13
...llevue—Bath road,	6.15	1.17	5.17

Delivery by carriers at 7.00 A. M., 9.45 A. M. and ...00 P. M. Special delivery until 7.30 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Collection from boxes from 3 to 4 30 ...M., in order as above. Mails close at 5.30 ...M.

All complaints should be made personally or ...letter to the postmaster.

HENRY H. FAY, Postmaster.

STORIES OF THE COWBOYS.

The first cowboys I ever saw greatly disappointed me by their appearance. All that I have seen since that time have disappointed me equally. If I were to write a play in which there was a cowboy character, I would dress him up in fringed leather breeches and a buckskin coat, a big drab Spanish hat as stiff as a board and as big as the top of a washtub, in dainty boots, and bead-worked gloves; his pistols should be of mother-of-pearl, and none but the best Cheyenne saddle should he sit on—for of such is the cowboy of the flash literature which has immortalized him; and if the true cowboy does not know enough to live up to his own china, I would ignore the fact. And yet these first cowboys I saw in Montana were a very ordinary-looking lot of young depot loungers, peculiar only because they wore big flat-brimmed hats, and because they had a long line of broncos fettered to a hitching-rail near by. I would have been immeasurably disappointed and disgusted had they not been redeemed by a story that was told concerning them as soon as our train pulled away from the station where they were loafing.

The story was that this same band of platinumes had long noticed a course of behavior on the part of a Northern Pacific train conductor which they determined not to tolerate. The conductor did the worst thing, in a cowboy's opinion, that any man could do—he acted like a dude; he "put on style." He actually went so far as to swing himself off the cars before they stopped, and, with one arm extended and head aggressively erect would shout: "Dingleville! All out for Dingleville!" His whole manner was artificial, affected, and unbearable. This being noticed—and no one is quicker to notice the hollow mockery of an Eastern man than cowboys are—the boys decided to "take him down." So one day they assembled on the station platform in a semicircular line, into the curve of which he must run as he leaped from the moving cars. The conductor did as he was expected to, the cowboys surrounded him and he was bidden to dance.

"Dance, —— you!" they shouted, "dance, or we'll shoot the toes off you!"

At the words each cowboy pulled his pistol, and began shooting down into the platform planks, not exactly at the conductor's feet, but so as to narrowly miss them. They blazed away and he danced, until, after he was all but exhausted and they had no more shots to fire, they bade him go on with the train, and never "show up" at Dingleville until he could behave like a man.

I heard other stories about cowboys on that trip. One of the best of them was told by a globe-trotting Englishman, whose habit it was to amuse himself and while away life by going wheresoever there was promise of novelty, danger or excitement. He had been to the African diamond fields, to the Mahdi's realms, to our frontier mining camps, and now he was on his way to Alaska. But one trip he made was to see the cowboys, about whom he had read a great deal.

"They are a very rum sort of beggars," said he—"a very rum sort. But they're not half bad as a lot, d'you know. The first cowboy town I got into was fortunately chosen, for I had no sooner got into bed in the hotel than a band of the beggars came dashing up the street, firing off their revolvers like madmen. It happened that the hotel was a very ram-shackle frame building, almost as thin as card-board, and in five minutes the walls of my bedroom were riddled with bullet holes in the most surprising manner. Fancy my satisfaction—for I had travelled five thousand miles to witness that very thing!

"But to show you that they are not as bad as they have been painted—in fact, that they are opposed to anything like law-breaking and violence—let me relate an incident that took place the very next day. There was a poor clerk standing up over his books at a desk in a shop on the main street, and there was a drunken cowboy riding up and down the street. Well, the cowboy saw the clark, and his sense of humor was aroused by the idea of shooting at him, d'you know. Those cowboys have a very remarkable sense of humor. So the cowboy ups with his pistol, d'you know, and he shoots the poor clark right through the head, killing him instantly. Well, now, that sort of things is very distinctly frowned upon by cowboys, as a rule, and in this case the cowboys held a meeting, and resolved that the fellow with the lively but dangerous sense of humor should be hanged at once. They put a rope around his neck, and there being no tree anywhere in sight, they hung him to the side of a Pullman as the train came rolling in. I've seen a number of occurrences of that sort, which makes me quite positive in stating that, though they are a very rum sort of beggars, they are really not a bad lot."

Up to date, much as I have been in the Western country, I have not the close acquaintance with them that was boasted by this English. I have not yet seen a "round-up," or a "trail" coming up from Texas, or a cowboy camp, or any part of their life that may be called illustrative or typical. I have seen thousands of them hanging about depots and saloons, riding like the wind across the open, seated in railway cars, betting their hard-earned money in gambling dens, and punching cattle into stock-pens and cattle-cars. I know them, their horses, their saddles, their clothing, their careless ways, their masterful riding, but I have yet to spend a day with them on the range or a night with them in camp.

I know that their unique position among Americans is jeoparded in a thousand ways. Towns are growing up on their pasture-lands; irrigation schemes of a dozen sorts threaten to turn bunch-grass scenery into farm-land views; farmers are pre-empting valleys and the sides of waterways; and the day is not far distant when stock-raising must be done mainly in small herds, with winter corrals, and then the cowboy's day will end. Even now his condition disappoints those who knew him only half a dozen years ago. His breed seems to have deteriorated, and his ranks are filling with men "who work for wages" rather than for love of the free life and bold championship that once tempted men into that calling. Splendid Cheyenne saddles are less and less numerous in the outfits; the distinctive hat that made its way up from Mexico may or may not be worn; all the civil authorities in nearly all the towns in the grazing country forbid the wearing of side arms; nobody "shoots up" those towns any more. The fact is the old simon-pure cowboy days are gone already; and when the barber Destiny again has a vacant chair and calls out "next" the cowboy will himself disappear.—[Julian Ralph in Harper's Weekly.

THE CARE OF THE TEETH.

"Preach, preach, preach," is what we hear you say when you commence these lines, but preach we will if only one girl with an otherwise perfect face will take warning and give the needed attention to her teeth, which, uncared for, make her hideous, no matter how regular the features, limpid the eyes or white the skin.

It really seems astonishing that in this age, when women are rushing madly into every species of exercise and training to develop their beauty, they display a carelessness in regard to their feet that counteracts all their activity in the other direction.

Look out, girls, store teeth are not nice to look upon and decay gains faster than you can possibly imagine. Clean teeth mean strong teeth. Particles of food must be thoroughly removed or they will eat into the enamel and aching teeth, unsightly cavities and finally a false set supplied, is the inevitable result of lack of attention in this direction. Charcoal, common salt and powdered chalk are cheap and efficacious tooth powders. After each meal run a white silk thread between the teeth and clean thoroughly. If tartar appears take a tooth-pick with a bit of cotton attached, dipped in oxide of hydrogen, and rub it over the teeth, changing the cotton each time after using. Do this and your improved appearance and general health will pay amply for the trouble you must take.—[Philadelphia Times.

A new volume of The Century will begin in May with a number of unusual interest. Three important serial features will be commenced in this number, namely—Senor Castelar's "Life of Christopher Columbus;" "The Chosen Valley," a novel of western life by Mary Hallock Foote; and the series of articles describing the architectural features of the World's Fair, which a well known architect is to contribute.

G. O. TAYLOR WHISKEYS

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UNIFORM IN **QUALITY.**

MEDICINALLY VALUABLE

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LOOK for proprietors' firm name signature,

CHESTER H. GRAVES & SONS.

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is much prized, but many people can't eat pie because of dyspepsia or dyspeptic tendency.

Everybody

CAN EAT PIE

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CHICAGO, and
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Medford Fancy Goods Co.
The largest dog collar manufactory in the world, a full and complete line of

DOG COLLARS

at prices ranging from

25 cents to $2.50.

I shall also carry a full supply of H. Clay Gloves, D. V. S. valuable Dog Remedies.
All kinds of dog collar repairing.

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CIGAR AND CIGARETTE TUBES AND CASES.

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On and after Monday, April 4, 1892, trains will leave **Newport for Boston,** week days, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., a12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Return** 5.45, 8.30, a9.30, 11.40 a. m., 3.40, 4.35, b6.00 p. m. **Middletown,** c7.35, c10.15 a. m., c2.55, c5.15 p. m. **Portsmouth Grove,** c7.35, c10.15 a. m., c2.55 p. m. **Coal Mines,** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Bristol Ferry,** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Tiverton,** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Fall River,** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Taunton,** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Middleboro',** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Cape Cod,** 7.35 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Plymouth,** 7.35 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **New Bedford,** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Fitchburg and Stations on Northern Division,** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Lowell,** 7.35 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Cottage City, Oak Bluffs,** 10.15 a. m. **Nantucket,** 10.15 a. m. **Providence,** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Return,** 7.45, 9.55 a. m., 12.40, 4.15 p. m.

SUNDAY, for **Boston, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, South Braintree, Braintree, Quincy, New Bedford,** 8.00 p. m. Return, 4.30 a. m.

a Park Square Station.
b Park Square Station, boat from Fall River.
c Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.
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RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO

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TIME TABLE

BETWEEN NEWPORT, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND NEW YORK,

IN EFFECT MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1892,

via Newport & Wickford R.R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston & Providence R. R.

Leave Newport 10.20 A.M., arrive New York 4.32 P. M.; New Haven 2.25 P. M.; New London 12.57 P. M.; Providence 12.25 P. M.; Boston 1.55 P. M.
Leave Newport 4.30 P.M., arrive New York 11.00 P. M.; New Haven 9.05 P. M.; New London 7.49 P. M.; Providence 6.13 P. M.; Boston 7.30 P. M.
Leave Newport 8.15 P. M., arrive Providence 10.20 P.M.; New York (via Providence) 7.00 A.M.

Leave New York 12.00 night; New Haven 2.05 A. M.; New London 2.05 A. M.; Providence 6.40 A. M., arrive Newport 8.35 A. M.
Leave New York 5.00 A. M.; New Haven 7.25 A. M.; New London 10.25 A. M.; Boston 10.00 A. M.; Providence 11.10 A. M., arrive Newport 1.00 P. M.
Leave New York 1.00 P. M.; New Haven 3.05 P. M.; New London 4.32 P. M.; Boston 3.00 P. M.; Providence 5.00 P. M., arrive Newport 7.00 P. M.

Connection with steamer to and from Block Island.

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Between Newport and Jamestown,

Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 10.45 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.45 A. M., 4.00 P. M.
Leave Newport, 6.45, 9.30, A. M.; 12 M.; 2.45, 4.15, *6.00 P. M. Sundays, 10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

*Or on arrival of Providence Boat.

For Block Island.

Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Conley, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12.30 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8.30 A. M., weather permitting.

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QUICK DESPATCH.
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H. J. JERNEGAN, Agent Winsor Line,
Derrick Wharf, Fall River.
E. S. SAMPSON, General Manager,
Boston, Mass.

LOOSHA'S LOVERS.

Loosha's disposition is not of the soft and melting kind. Her demeanor toward the sterner sex is uniformly sharp, incisive and superior. She has no patience with the men, she is wont to say—their ways are such. Yet she possesses swarms of followers. Foolish house flies gravitate irresistibly toward the delusive square of brown paper, well smeared with a mixture of rosin and treacle, and known to housewives under the euphonious name of "Catch-em-alive O!" In the same way eligible young men of her own rank in life are drawn to Loosha. She takes possession of them, body and soul, seemingly without effort. Her tenderest epithets are "soft" and "looby," and if she has been followed in fear, she is courted in trembling. The livers of the most audacious wooers turn to water at her frown. It is certain that no male creature ever asserted and exercised a mastery over Loosha's proud spirit until the railway guard appeared upon the scene. Still I used to think, in the days before her Cousin Dave was sent to Bermuda, that if Loosha entertained a tenderness, it was for that burly, good natured, somewhat dull witted giant.

Dave was a full private in the Foot Guards and a steady going soldier enough, though there were times when, as his aunt, Mrs. Hemmans, said, "his spirits got the better of him." Whether the article in question was native, Irish or Scotch she did not explain—perhaps because throughout the duration of that thirsty madness, to recurrent attacks of which the young defender of his country was subject, he would cheerfully avail himself of any beverage that came in his way, provided it possessed the simple qualifications of burning in the gullet as it went down and getting into the head afterward. It was while under the influence of some such potable that Private Hemmans conceived and executed that project of desertion from his regiment which heaped upon his family irretrievable disgrace and bowed Loosha's gray 'airs with sorrow to the grave, as that jetty locked young person declared impressively.

The recreant was sought, officially and formally, without success. It was surmised that he had left the country—that he had been waylaid and murdered even: but this theory Loosha indignantly refused to accept. A young fellow who could bend a kitchen poker on the muscle of his forearm and bite a neat semicircle out of a pewter pot was not, Loosha averred, to be kidnaped and "galoted" (by which we will presume she meant garroted). Let others abandon hope who would. Something told Loosha that Dave was only lying low, and that she should set her eye on him yet. It may be mentioned that Loosha's eye is not to be joked about. It possesses gimletlike attributes of boring through mysteries, together with an elastic property which enables it to take the exact measure of any person who may approach Loosha with ulterior designs upon her family, herself or the property of her employers.

It will move on a tramp quicker than a constable, and has been known to cause a "ramping mad" cab horse, in the very act of running over Loosha, to pull up short. She is conscious of its power and boasts of it. She did not underrate its abilities in the case of Dave. It pounced on him falconwise and singled him out from among a knot of loafers at the bar of a shady public house in one of the purlieus abutting on Hammersmith Broadway. How Loosha came to be wandering alone in such a vicinity has never yet been explained. It was her afternoon out, and she may have been following up a clew. At any rate, there she was, and there was Dave, basely oblivious of his queen, his country and his cousin, arrayed in kaleidoscopic attire and gloomily standing drinks all around.

"To a pretty lot!" as Loosha said afterward; "most of 'em lookin as if they'd dossed in their clothes for months past, and done with a dry polish by way of washin. As for Dave, I should 'a' considered my kitchen tongs defiled with his contack. His uniform clothes was gone, an he'd a old pair o' velveteen kickshers on as must 'a' belonged to a railway wheel tapper out o' luck as had smothered hisself in his own grease pot. And he'd a shoddy tweed jacket out at elbers, buttoned up tight to 'ide 'is army rasper (technical vernacular for the blue linen ticking garment provided by a grateful nation for its defender), an an old Scotch cap. 'E was lookin 'angdog enough when just I clapped my eye on 'im; but when I calmly bounced in and stood before him like a avengin angel, cheap was not the word for what that feller felt. I b'lieve if he could 'a' shrunk up small enough to 'ide in a spittoon he'd 'a' done it."

"Good afternoon, Private Hemmans," I says, throwing 'im a sneer. "You're 'avin an enjyable furlough, ain't you?"

"Furlough be busted!" sezee, seein that there was nothin for it but to bounce. "I've cut the old gal's service, and I'm a free man. Not a bloomin white nigger pipeclayin belts on a shillin a day, and bloatin myself out on chaff bread and cheap taters, cow cabbage an biled beef, to the tune that the old 'orse died of. If every 'orse as 'as been consshumed by the reg'ment since it was a reg'ment," 'e says, "wasted drag me, I ain't a-goin back. Blow on me if you like," sezee; "but I know you 'aven't the 'art to do it."

"I ain't goin to blow on you," I says, fixin him with my eye. "You're a-goin to blow on yourself."

"Wot words are these, Loosha Hemmans?" sezee.

"Simpularly," says I, "that you're a-goin to come along with me, now directly minute, to barracks, and give yourself up."

"Ho!" sezee, "is that your little game?"

"My little game," I answers, "and yours likewise."

At that a fussy old party in drink and an oilskin cape—as was treating two females you couldn't call nothing else were you put on your oath to it to gin an peppermint—puts 'is oar in. "Are you a man or ain't you?" -sezee to Dave, "to allow yourself to be overrode by a petticoat in this here way. Pluck up your 'art and stop 'er mouth for 'er."

"Stop 'er mouth!" says Dave; "I'd like to know 'ow you'd set about it."

"I'd begin by kissin it," says the old vulgarity; "an if that didn't do, I'd pour some drink down it; an if that didn't do I'd put my fist into it, I would!" An 'e grins 'orrid.

"Would yer?" says Dave, firin up, an handed 'im one as felled 'im on the spot.

"Fire, you gal and feller," says the landlord, bustlin around the bar. "I ain't a-goin to 'ave no assaults. This is a respectable 'ouse. D'jeer?"

"I 'eer," I says; "but should never a-guessed it from the company you encourages. Loafers and deserters—that's your mark."

At that 'e goes for me, and similarly the potman for Dave, but Dave jest waved 'is arms as if 'e was swimmin, and them two went to look for the fust one in the sawdust. Then Dave opens the door for me as polite as polite, and out we goes.

"Now," I says, "you come along o' me to barracks, nip, and no mistake about it."

"All right," says Dave; "I've surrendered to you, Loosha, an I'm on my parrol not to hook it; but one condition I will make, and that is that you never let me yeer the word deserter from your lips no more, for that I will not put up with."

"All right," I says, and motions 'im to walk on a'ed, being such a scarecrow as would demean any young woman as valued 'erself to be seen in company with. And we goes in procession to the barracks. I never see a sentry more on the broad grin than that one at the gate when he see Dave brought in a prisoner. "When you can shut your face, young man," I says to him, sharp like, "per'aps you'll give Miss Hemmans' compliments to the sergeant on duty, and say as she's brought in his"—and I'd nearly said the word; but somethink in Dave's eye warned me, so I ended up, "the missing private of Comp'ny C."

The sentry shakes 'is hearskin an grins, meanin as 'e's on duty; so I calls out, "Guard!" and out tumbles the sergeant an a corporal and file. They saw Dave, an was goin to 'url themselves on 'im like tigers, but I throws myself between.

"No violence," says Dave, a-droring of 'is figger up, and stretching out 'is right arm, commandinglike, "no violence. I take you all to witness as I've surrendered—to my cousin, Loosha! Take me to the black 'ole, Sergeant Mappin, an report me in the mornin, but mind you tell the colonel that I surrendered to my cousin, Loosha, fust of all." An to the last 'e kep' repeatin that as they 'ustled 'im away: an I b'lieve it 'ad somethin to do with 'is gettin off so easy.

Our butcher's foreman is the victim of a hopeless passion for Loosha, manifested by the laying of votive kidneys and propitiatory sweetbreads on the shrine. But the warmth of his affection does not atone in Loosha's opinion for the suet with which he lubricates his hair. There was a fireman, but Loosha would not allow her affections to dwell upon him, in consideration of the perils attending his profession. To marry a husband who, when one was going about one's household duties, might be slowly a roasting to a cinder, would be wearing to the nerves, she says. The elderly married porter who looks after Middleclass flats has never repeated the daring act of unlawful osculation which was visited with such summary retribution by our dragon of domestic virtue.

It happened, if I remember, when the miniature lift dedicated to the tradesmen's parcels and coal scuttles went wrong—stuck four feet below the level of our landing and refused to budge. So, with the intention of ascertaining the nature and extent of the local complication, Jellams got into it. Loosha having undertaken to lighten his labors with conversation and a composite candle. Alas for the frailty of mankind! Then it was that, undeterred by the fear of scalding grease or boiling indignation, our porter attempted to wrest a kiss from the lips that were near. And, as the indignant Loosha dumped him on the head with the candlestick, the temporary mechanical obstruction yielded to the impulse of outraged virtue, and the porter, with one wild cry, shot swiftly downward and disappeared. He arrived, ultimately, in the coal cellar, to the relief of our handmaid, who had had awful visions of his sticking in the shaft and suffocating slowly, with blood curdling groans, while masons were pulling down the building to get at him.

The active and intelligent policeman of the rural district in which we spend the summer vacation is another of Loosha's admirers. He has been known to arrive at our garden gate, hot on the track of a grindstone which had been purloined from a farm twenty miles off, and spend three hours in Loosha's kitchen looking for a clew. She said, on his taking leave, that if the grindstone traveled no faster than he did its recovery might be counted on, but otherwise she had her doubts of its being overtaken before jiminiday. We do not know what day that is, but it marks the rubicon of ultimate possibility—with Loosha. She had fixed the date of her marriage for jiminiday—until she met the railway guard.

He must be a person of strong character. He travels on the Great Eastern express; and Loosha met him when her health necessitated her being sent to her aunt's at Yarmouth, carriage paid, and with her address and general biography written on a card inside her frock in case of a smashup. He was very attentive, was that guard—bringing Loosha Bath buns at Cambridge, and causing the stoker to boil eggs hard for her in the engine boiler. A few days afterward he came to tea with Loosha's aunt; made a great impression on the shrimps and bread and butter and a slight one on Loosha, it must be believed—for since her return, she has for some months past made a point of seeing him off from Liverpool street every Wednesday (Wednesday being her day out). This ceremony performed, Loosha has been wont to partake of tea in the guards' room, under the auspices of two particularly agreeable members of the fraternity. Wind of this getting to the ears of Mr. Kidgery, his jealousy was aroused; and he took measures to assert his pretensions, once and for all, to the monopoly of Loosha, in quite a Machiavellian manner.

"I never should 'a' suspected him of anything so deep," said Loosha afterward. "When I sees him off, him a-leaning out of the winder of his van and waving 'is green flag, I thought there was something in his eye, but it might 'a' bin a cinder or a tear for all I knew. Little did I think he'd get out at Tridley 'Eath, six stations away, send the express on under charge of a friend and come back by the next Metropolitan. And as I was 'aving a cup o' tea in the guards' room along of Mr. Winble and Mr. Jollit, I was paralyzed at my lips by his eye a-glaring through the little winder. And then the door opens and in comes 'is 'ed. 'E never breathed 'is lips of a word, but jest beckoned with 'is finger, like the ghost in "Amlick." And, though I never bowed to the will of man before, I followed that finger like a lamb to the slaughter. "Ow is it to be?' sezee when we gits outside, 'Is it Jollit, or is it Winble, or is it me? Because, if it is me, I won't 'ave no secesawing with my affections. Come, d'jeer? Give us the word!' And, afore I knowed it I give 'im the word, and we're to walk out reg'ler from next Sunday."—St. James' Budget.

Notable Anniversaries.

April 21.

323 B. C.—Death of Diogenes, the cynic; born 412 B. C.

1109—Anselm, the learned archbishop of Canterbury, died.

1142—Pierre Abelard, writer and reformer, died; born 1079; famous for his unhappy love for Eloise, giving rise to poems and drama of "Eloise and Abelard."

1782—Friederick Moebel, originator of the kindergarten system, born; died 1852.

1783—Reginald Heber, the poet bishop of Calcutta, born in Cheshire; died 1826; besides his writings of a poetical nature, Bishop Heber's "Journey Through India from Calcutta to Bombay, with Notes on Ceylon," is spoken of as one of the gems of the language; he wrote something like 50 hymns.

1821—The patriarch of the Greek church was hanged at Constantinople in pursuance of the general Turkish policy of terror.

1861—The destruction of Norfolk navy yard began by the Federals; 3,000 cannons were abandoned and 9 vessels destroyed; of these the Merrimac was afterward made into the Virginia by the Confederates.

1888—Brigadier General William Dwight died in Boston; born 1820. Thomas White, Canadian minister of the interior, died in Ottawa; born 1830.

"What a pity it is that his face is all pimples;
He'd be very fine looking if 'twasn't for that,"
Said pretty Miss Vere, with a smile at the dimples
Reflected from under the nobby spring hat—
As she looked at herself in the glass, softly sighing.
That she had for the young man a tender regard,
There wasn't the least need of denying—
for every one knew it. "His beauty is marred by the frightful red blotches all over his face. I wonder if he couldn't take something to cleanse his blood, and drive them away?"
He heard what she said about his looks. It hurt his feelings, but he couldn't deny she told the truth. He remembered a friend whose face used to be as bad as his. It had become smooth and clear. He went to him and asked how the change had been brought about. "Simply by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," was the reply. "Take that, and I'll warrant you to get rid of your pimples"
He did so.
His face became healthy and clear,
And next week he'll be married to pretty Miss Vere.

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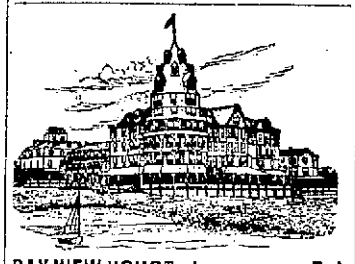
JAMES M. MEAD, Proprietor.



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DEALER IN
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Fresh and Salt Meats, Vegetables of all kinds Choice Teas, Pure Spices and Coffees, Butter and Cheese from best Vermont and New York dairies constantly on hand. A large variety of standard Canned Goods; also a complete assortment of goods usually kept in a first-class store.

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Filling with Silver	75
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Next Caswell, Massey & Co.'s.

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...S. Naval Training Station, Coast... ...arbor Island—Open to visitors from 3 P. M. ...unset daily. Sunday services at 10.30 A. M.

...t Adams—Signal drill from 7 to 8 A. M. ...ard mount and dress parade 9 A. M. and ...0 to 11 daily except Saturdays and Sun... Band concerts Mondays, Wednesdays ...ridays from 4 to 5 P. M.

...dwood Library, Bellevue avenue—... to visitors daily, Sundays excepted, from ...to 9 P. M. Open to subscribers from 10 A. ...6 P. M.

...ople's Library, 260 Thames street—... from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily (except on ...ays), and on Saturdays until 9 P. M.

...wport Historical Society, Touro ...—Open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

...tural History Society, Touro street—... daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Saturdays ...10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

...ectric Street Cars connect at Commer... ...harf for Beach, Mile Corner and Morton ...

...g Walk—Extending from Easton's to ...y's beaches past the residences of Mrs. ...well, Robert and Ogden Goelet, L. L. Lorillard, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Fairman Rogers, Au... Belmont, the Astors, Dr. C. N. Bell, W. K. ...F. Vanderbilt and others. Open to the ...c.

...ives—Bellevue avenue, from Jewish Cem... to Bailey's beach; Ocean avenue, "con... drive," from Bailey's beach along the south ...by Brave's Point, Batemun's, Castle Hill, ...Adams, Brenton's Cove, along the crest of ...ton Hill with its superb views of the harbor, ...islands and the bay; West road, from Broad... to Bristol Ferry, nine miles, by Lawton's ...y, the Coal Mines and Portsmouth Grove, ...full view of the bay; East road, from Broad... to Stone Bridge, twelve miles; Paradise ..., from Second beach, by Hanging Rocks to ...avenue; Indian avenue, continuing north ...e East shore.

POSTOFFICE.

February 1, 1892.

...ice hours from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 ...A. M.

...oney Order and Registry departments 8 A. M. ...P. M.

...bby open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays ...M. to 5.30 P. M.

Close. P.M.		Open. A.M.	P.M.
4 00	New York, Southern and Western.	9 30	1 30
7 45			7 30
2 30	Boston & Eastern States	9 30	1 30
4 45		11 30	6 30
7 45			
2 30	Providence, R. I.	9 30	1 30
7 45		11 30	2 30
			7 30
		9 30	2 30
12 30	Fall River, Mass.	11 30	5 30
2 30			
4 45			
7 45			
12 30	New Bedford, Mass.	9 30	5 30
4 45		11 30	
7 45			
4 45	Bristol Ferry, R. I.	11 30	6 30
12 30	Tiverton & Portsmouth.	11 30	7 00
4 45			
12 30	South Portsmouth, R. I.		7 00
11 30	Jamestown, R. I.		2 30
	Wickford, R. I.		1 30
12 00	Block Island, Tue., Thu., Sat. Mon., Wed., Fri.	11 30	

...Sundays—Mails for all points, except Newport ...nty, close at 5.30 P. M.

...llections from Street Letter Boxes.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
...dletown line,	4.15	12.35	5.50
...adway—Whitehall,	4.20	12.30	5.54
...adway—Howard Ave.,	4.22	12.32	5.57
...mer—Gould,	4.25	12.35	6.00
...adway—Caleb Earl,	4.28	12.38	6.04
...adway—Bull,	4.30	12.40	6.10
...cond—Willow,	4.34	12.44	6.17
...shington—Elm,	4.36	12.46	6.20
...mes—Bridge,	4.39	12.49	6.23
...shington square,	4.42	12.52	6.25
...mes—Mary,	4.44	12.54	6.27
...ring—Touro,	4.45	12.55	6.30
...y—Brinley,	4.48	12.58	6.35
...y—Ayrault,	4.50	1.00	5.35
...ode Island avenue,	4.52	1.02	5.31
...therine—Gibbs Ave.,	4.55	1.05	5.28
...therine—Greenough,	4.58	1.08	5.23
...d Cross avenue,	5.00	1.10	5.25
...tage street,	5.03	1.13	5.21
...wport Reading Room,	5.05	1.15	5.40
...lham—Corne,	5.07	1.20	5.42
...ring—Mill,	5.09	1.22	5.45
...mes—Church,	5.11	1.23	5.48
...mes—Pelham,	5.12	1.24	5.50
...ckness Men's Association,	5.13	1.26	5.51
...ring—Dearborn,	5.21		5.05
...ore Point,	6.00		
...llevue—Narragansett,	6.05		5.10
...llevue—Bellevue Ct.,	6.08		5.13
...llevue—Bath road,	6.15	1.17	5.17

Delivery by carriers at 7.00 A. M., 9.45 A.M. and ...00 P. M. Special delivery until 7.30 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Collection from boxes from 3 to 4 30 ...M., in order as above. Mails close at 5.30 ...M.

All complaints should be made personally or ...y letter to the postmaster.

HENRY H. FAY, Postmaster.

STORIES OF THE COWBOYS.

The first cowboys I ever saw greatly disappointed me by their appearance. All that I have seen since that time have disappointed me equally. If I were to write a play in which there was a cowboy character, I would dress him up in fringed leather breeches and a buckskin coat, a big drab Spanish hat as stiff as a board and as big as the top of a washtub, in dainty boots, and bead-worked gloves; his pistols should be of mother-of-pearl, and none but the best Cheyenne saddle should he sit on—for of such is the cowboy of the flash literature which has immortalized him; and if the true cowboy does not know enough to live up to his own china, I would ignore the fact. And yet these first cowboys I saw in Montana were a very ordinary-looking lot of young depot loungers, peculiar only because they wore big flat-trimmed hats, and because they had a long line of broncos fettered to a hitching-rail near by. I would have been immeasurably disappointed and disgusted had they not been redeemed by a story that was told concerning them as soon as our train pulled away from the station where they were loafing.

The story was that this same band of plainsmen had long noticed a course of behavior on the part of a Northern Pacific train conductor which they determined not to tolerate. The conductor did the worst thing, in a cowboy's opinion, that any man could do—he acted like a dude; he "put on style." He actually went so far as to swing himself off the cars before they stopped, and, with one arm extended and head obtrusively erect would shout: "Dingleville! All out for Dingleville!" His whole manner was artificial, affected, and unbearable. This being noticed—and no one is quicker to notice the hollow trickery of an Eastern man than cowboys are—the boys decided to "take him down." So one day they assembled on the station platform in a semicircular line, into the curve of which he must run as he leaped from the moving cars. The conductor did as he was expected to, the cowboys surrounded him and he was bidden to dance.

"Dance, ——— you!" they shouted; "dance, or we'll shoot the toes off you!"

At the words each cowboy pulled his pistol, and began shooting down into the platform planks, not exactly at the conductor's feet, but so as to narrowly miss them. They blazed away and he danced, until, after he was all but exhausted and they had no more shots to fire, they bade him go on with the train, and never "show up" at Dingleville until he could behave like a man.

I heard other stories about cowboys on that trip. One of the best of them was told by a globe-trotting Englishman, whose habit it was to amuse himself and while away life by going wheresoever there was promise of novelty, danger or excitement. He had been to the African diamond fields, to the Mahdi's realms, to our frontier mining camps, and now he was on his way to Alaska. But one trip he made was to see the cowboys, about whom he had read a great deal.

"They are a very rum sort of beggars," said he—"a very rum sort. But they're not half bad as a lot, d'you know. The first cowboy town I got into was fortunately chosen, for I had no sooner got into hed in the 'otel than a band of the beggars came dashing up the street, firing off their revolvers like madmen. It happened that the 'otel was a very ram-shackle frame building, almost as thin as card-board, and in five minutes the walls of my bedroom were riddled with bullet holes in the most surprising manner. Fancy my satisfaction—for I had travelled five thousand miles to witness that very thing!

"But to show you that they are not as bad as they have been painted—in fact, that they are opposed to anything like law-breaking and violence—let me relate an incident that took place the very next day. There was a poor clerk standing up over his books at a desk in a shop on the main street, and there was a drunken cowboy riding up and down the street. Well, the cowboy saw the clerk, and his sense of humor was aroused by the idea of shooting at him, d'you know. Those cowboys have a very remarkable sense of humor. So the cowboy ups with his pistol, d'you know, and he shoots the poor clerk right through the head, killing him instantly. Well, now, that sort of things is very distinctly frowned upon by cowboys, as a rule, and in this case the cowboys held a meeting, and resolved that the fellow with the lively but dangerous sense of humor should be hanged at once. They put a rope around his neck, and there being no tree anywhere in sight, they hung him to the side of a Pullman as the train came rolling in. I've seen a number of occurrences of that sort, which makes me quite positive in stating that, though they are a very rum sort of beggars, they are really not a bad lot."

Up to date, much as I have been in the Western country, I have not the close acquaintance with them that was boasted by this English. I have not yet seen a "round-up," or a "trail" coming up from Texas, or a cowboy camp, or any part of their life that may be called illustrative or typical. I have seen thousands of them hanging about depots and saloons, riding like the wind across the open, seated in railway cars, betting their hard-earned money in gambling dens, and punching cattle into stock-pens and cattle-cars. I know them, their horses, their saddles, their clothing, their careless ways, their masterful riding, but I have yet to spend a day with them on the ranges or a night with them in camp.

I know that their unique position among Americans is jeoparded in a thousand ways. Towns are growing up on their pasture-lands; irrigation schemes of a dozen sorts threaten to turn bunch-grass scenery into farm-land views; farmers are pre-empting valleys and the sides of waterways; and the day is not far distant when stock-raising must be done mainly in small herds, with winter corrals, and then the cowboy's day will end. Even now his condition disappoints those who knew him only half a dozen years ago. His breed seems to have deteriorated, and his ranks are filling with men "who work for wages" rather than for love of the free life and bold championship that once tempted men into that calling. Splendid Cheyenne saddles are less and less numerous in the outfits; the distinctive hat that made its way up from Mexico may or may not be worn; all the civil authorities in nearly all the towns in the grazing country forbid the wearing of side arms; nobody "shoots up" those towns any more. The fact is the old simon-pure cowboy days are gone already; and when the barber Destiny again has a vacant chair and calls out "next" the cowboy will himself disappear.—[Julian Ralph in Harper's Weekly.

THE CARE OF THE TEETH.

"Preach, preach, preach," is what we hear you say when you commence these lines, but preach we will if only one girl with an otherwise perfect face will take warning and give the needed attention to her teeth, which, uncared for, make her hideous, no matter how regular the features, limpid the eyes or white the skin.

It really seems astonishing that in this age, when women are rushing madly into every species of exercise and training to develop their beauty, they display a carelessness in regard to their feet that counteracts all their activity in the other direction.

Look out, girls, store teeth are not nice to look upon and decay gains faster than you can possibly imagine. Clean teeth mean strong teeth. Particles of food must be thoroughly removed or they will eat into the enamel and aching teeth, unsightly cavities and finally a false set supplied, is the inevitable result of lack of attention in this direction. Charcoal, common salt and powdered chalk are cheap and efficacious tooth powders. After each meal run a white silk thread between the teeth and clean thoroughly. If tartar appears take a tooth-pick with a bit of cotton attached, dipped in oxide of hydrogen, and rub it over the teeth, changing the cotton each time after using. Do this and your improved appearance and general health will pay amply for the trouble you must take.—[Philadelphia Times.

A new volume of The Century will begin in May with a number of unusual interest. Three important serial features will be commenced in this number, namely—Senor Castelar's "Life of Christopher Columbus;" "The Chosen Valley," a novel of western life by Mary Hallock Foote; and the series of articles describing the architectural features of the World's Fair, which a well known architect is to contribute.

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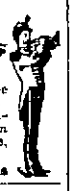

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In black walnut and oak cabinet work; late styles and elegant finish. Instalment plan.

BROADWAY, GEO. A. PRITCHARD, Agent.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

Time tables showing local and through train service, between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Monday, April 4, 1892, trains will leave **Newport for Boston,** week days, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., a12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Return 5.45, 8.30, a9.30, 11.40 a. m., 3.40, 4.35, b6.03 p. m. **Middletown,** c7.35, c10.15 a. m., c2.55, c5.15 p. m. **Portsmouth Grove,** c7.35, c10.15 a. m., c2.55 p. m. **Coal Mines,** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Bristol Ferry,** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Tiverton,** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Fall River,** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Taunton,** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Middleboro',** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Cape Cod,** 7.35 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Plymouth,** 7.35 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **New Bedford,** 7.35, 10.15 a.m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p.m. **Fitchburg** and **Stations on Northern Division,** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Lowell,** 7.35 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Cottage City, Oak Bluffs,** 10.15 a. m. **Nantucket,** 10.15 a. m. **Providence,** 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Return, 7.45, 9.55 a. m., 12.40, 4.15 p. m.

SUNDAY, for **Boston, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, South Braintree, Braintree, Quincy, New Bedford,** 6.00 p. m. Return, 4.30 a. m.

a Park Square Station.
b Park Square Station, boat from Fall River.
c Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agent, Boston.
E. G. ALLEN, Supt., Boston.
J. H. Jordan, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Only Two Dollars To New York

(for first-class limited tickets)

—VIA—

FALL RIVER LINE

STEAMERS

PURITAN AND PILGRIM

IN COMMISSION.

Leave Newport week days at 8 P. M. Sundays 10 P. M. Due at New York at 7.30 A. M. Connection by annex boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.

Returning, steamers leave New York from Pier 28, N. R., foot of Murray street, week days and Sundays at 6 00 P. M. Annex connection from Brooklyn 4.30, Jersey City 4 P. M. Eastward steamers touch at Newport at about 3.30 A. M.

For tickets and staterooms apply at the new York and Boston Despatch Express Office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, ticket agent.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT & WICKFORD

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO

"The Wickford Route."

TIME TABLE

BETWEEN NEWPORT, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND NEW YORK,

IN EFFECT MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1892,

via Newport & Wickford R.R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston & Providence R. R.

Leave Newport 10.20 A.M., arrive New York 4.30 P. M.; New Haven 2.25 P. M.; New London 12.57 P. M.; Providence 12.25 P. M.; Boston 1.55 P. M.

Leave Newport 4.30 P.M., arrive New York 11.00 P. M.; New Haven 9.05 P. M.; New London 7.40 P. M.; Providence 6.13 P. M.; Boston 7.30 P. M.

Leave Newport 8.45 P. M., arrive Providence 10.30 P.M.; New York (via Providence) 7.00 A.M.

Leave New York 12.00 night; New Haven 2.05 A. M.; New London 2.05 A. M.; Providence 6.40 A. M., arrive Newport 8.35 A. M.

Leave New York 5.00 A. M.; New Haven 7.25 A. M.; New London 10.25 A. M.; Boston 10.00 A.M.; Providence 11.10 A. M., arrive Newport 1.00 P.M.

Leave New York 1.00 P. M.; New Haven 3.06 P. M.; New London 4 32 P. M.; Boston 3.00 P. M.; Providence 5.00 P. M., arrive Newport 7.00 P. M.

Connection with steamer to and from Block Island.

Drawing Room Cars to and from Wickford Junction.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at steamer Eolus, Commercial wharf; at Transfer Co.'s office, No. 3 Fludder's block, Bellevue avenue, corner Catherine street.

Drawing room chairs can be secured at company's office, Commercial wharf.

J. B. GARDINER, Supt., Providence.
C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Jamestown Ferry.

On and after February 29, 1892,

Steamer Conanicut,

Between Newport and Jamestown,

Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 10.45 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.45 A. M., 4.00 P. M.

Leave Newport, 6.45, 9.30, A. M.; 12 M.; 2.45, 4.15, *6.00 P. M. Sundays, 10.15 A. M. 4.30 P. M.

*Or on arrival of Providence Boat.

For Block Island.

Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Conley, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12.30 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8.30 A. M., weather permitting.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.

FROM

Fall River for Philadelphia

DIRECT.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM DERRICK WHARF, FALL RIVER, MASS.,

Every Wednesday and Saturday

AT 5 P. M.

CONNECTING AT PHILADELPHIA WITH ALL RAIL AND WATER LINES TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Close connections made with all points on the Old Colony Railroad and connecting roads.

FREQUENT DEPARTURES.
QUICK DESPATCH.
PROMPT DELIVERY.

☞Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to J. H. JORDAN, Agent O. C. R. R., or to H. J. JERNEGAN, Agent Winsor Line, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, General Manager, Boston, Mass.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

MARY E. BALDWIN, M. D.,
Office Hours: { 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. / 6.30 to 7.30 P. M.
113 Touro St. Telephone number 6722-1.

W. S. SHERMAN, M. D.,
Doctor of Dental Surgery.
F. A. ARNOLD, D. M. D.
Office and residence, 125 Spring Street,

DR. W. H. HOPKINS
Will be at office 39 Franklin Street from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

DR. ANNIE NEWS
Has removed to the residence of the late Dr. King, 38 Bellevue avenue, entrance on Catherine street.
Hours 11 to 2 and evenings. Telephone No. 6713-5.

F. J. DAVIS, M. D.,
161 Broadway,
Office Hours—Newport Hill 9 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., 6.30 to 7.30 P.M. Telephone 6708. Jamestown, Narragansett avenue, 10 to 1.

For Easter

AND THE LITTLE ONES

The largest variety of long and short coats in this town, our colored coats are made in the most stylish way, our Fauntleroy blouses are selling wonderfully. Our corset department with all the popular makes such as Thompson's, Warner's Coraline, P. D., C. P., H. & S., Kabo, W. B., and so many styles it would be impossible to mention, is at its height now. Our wrapper department is all of aglow; though it is early we are rushing in this department. Call and select a wrapper and you will never make any more at

THE WRAPPER STORE,

MISS LAPPIN,

145 Thames street.

Large Type in great variety for window signs at the Daily News Job Office, No. 207 Thames Street.

The Daughters of the Late Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan
Will continue the purchase and sale of Ladies and Gentlemen's

Cast Off Clothing,

At the same place of business,

142 Spring Street.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
Will be given and EXPRESS CHARGES PAID on all parcels from without the city, as hitherto.

HERRMANN'S.

Cut Glass Silver-mounted Syrup Pitchers of entirely new design,
Assortment of Sterling Silver and Plated Ware, including Cake Baskets, Pickle Dishes, Tea Sets, etc.
Latest style Silver Standing Mirrors.
Full line of flat ware just received, including Pickle, Sardine and Olive Forks; Butter Picks, Bon Bon Spoons, English Bread Forks, etc.
HERRMANN'S, 219 Thames Street.

Stop That Cough

BY USING

DR. HOUGH'S

Cough and Lung Balsam.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup or Whooping Cough it has no equal.
Price 35 cents.
Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.

CHOWDER. A boneless fish chowder will be served on Friday, 22d inst., at 11.30. A. G. Greene, 32 Church street. (A shop to let.)

FIRE.

Are you fully covered by INSURANCE. If not call and see us. We represent only first class companies and can give you lowest rates. Don't wait til you are caught. Call and see us.

J. H BARNEY, JR., & CO.,

NATIONAL BANK OF R. I. BUILDING.

Base Ball Goods!

The largest assortment in the city, at

J. H. MARTIN'S

SPORTING GOODS STORE,

Cor. Thames St. & Washington Sq.

CASINO WHISKEY.

$2.75 per Gal. .90 per bottle. .25 per ½ pint. .45 per ½ bottle.

New England Rum.

$1.85 per Gal. .50 per bottle.

Alcohol.

$2.75 per Gal. .75 per bottle.

California Brandy.

$3.25 per Gal. .85 per bottle.

California Port and Sherry.

$1.25 per Gal. .40 per Bottle.

Angelica and Catawba.

$1.25 per Gal. .40 per bottle.

F. P. Garrettson & Co.,

16 & 20 Washington Square,
NEWPORT, R. I.

"MINQUAS."

Schooner "Minquas" has just discharged a cargo of

W. A. STOVE

Coal, clean and dry, for

Perry Brothers.

CARPETS,

Wall Papers,

ETC.

NEW GOODS BEING RECEIVED DAILY.

Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 THAMES STREET.

TODAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted—Girl; 4th page.
Wilson—Plants; 8th page.
To Let—Rooms; 4th page.
R. C. Ebbs—Ties; 4th page.
Wanted—Woman; 4th page.
To Let—Tenement; 4th page.
Dr. Greene's Nervura; 3d page.
A. G. Greene—Chowder; 8th page.
Wanted—Chambermaid; 4th page.
Boston Grocery—Butter; 6th page.
Painters' Union—Meeting; 4th page.
Knights of Pythias—Notice; 4th page.
Simeon Hazard—Real Estate; 4th page.
G. A. Weaver—Flower Seeds; 4th page.
J. W. Horton & Co.—Tables, etc.; 2d page.
C. E. Hammett, Jr.—New Books; 8th page.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Father Downing is in Providence.

—Mr. F. G. Harris is in New York.

—Mr. N. J. DeBlois has gone to New York for a few days.

—Miss J. W. Johnson of New York is at the Carry cottage.

—Mr. S. S. Brewster has returned to Brunswick, Me., for a few weeks.

—Captain Herbert M. Knowles visited the local life saving stations yesterday.

—Mr. Very, who has charge of the Howell torpedo, has returned here from Europe.

—Police business, of a public nature at least, has been remarkably quiet of late.

—Mrs. William Carry of this city is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. F. Felt, at Lynn, Mass.

—Many guests from distant cities will arrive this week for the Cross-Griswold wedding.

—Mrs. Acosta and daughter of Baltimore have arrived at their cottage at Ochre Point.

—Mr. and Mrs. Levi Johnson have returned from New Haven, where they have passed the winter.

—Lighthouse steamer Cactus is changing bell buoys and supplying lighthouses in this vicinity.

—Miss Lillian Pearson, who is studying the Kindergarten system in Providence, is here visiting her friends.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Garrettson were called to New York to attend the funeral of S. Howland Russell.

—Tug Aquidneck today towed Mr. Eddy's spile driver to Conanicut Park, where the wharf is receiving repairs.

—United States gunboat Petrel was at Hong Kong on March 22, and was to sail on the following day for Shanghai.

—Captain George W. Conley of steamer George W. Danielson, who has been ill for some time, is able to resume duty.

—Mr. Thomas Murphy will sail for Europe on May 4, on steamer City of Paris, and remain abroad for two or more months.

—Mr. George F. Downing has gone to Rahway, New Jersey, to join his wife, who has been visiting her parents for several weeks.

—Police raids on kitchen dives and unlicensed liquor places are long due. It is said that one barrel of beer was seized yesterday.

—J. H. Barney & Co. sold yesterday a small block of shares of the preferred stock of the Newport Street Railway Company at 130.

—Mr. S. S. Yars reports having received a good degree of encouragement in his solicitation of funds for the Fourth of July celebration.

—Messrs. W. A. Peckham and John H. Wetherell are mentioned in connection with a position on Governor-elect Brown's personal staff.

—Minor improvements are being made to the estates of Messrs. J. P. Kernochan, W. Starr Miller, J. J. Van Alen, George L. Rives, and W. S. Wells.

—The Medico-Legal Society will hold its quarterly meeting tonight. A paper will be read by Dr. H. G. MacKaye, of this city, who is secretary of the society.

—Clark H. Burdick has sold to Richard J. Walsh a lot of land, bounded as follows:—Southerly, 40 feet, on Simmons street; easterly, 75 feet, on land of Daniel J. Murphy; northerly, 40 feet, on land late of the late Stephen Hammett, and westerly, 75 feet, on land of the grantor.

—A proposition is on foot to increase the annual dues of Washington Commandery, No. 4, K. T., from $3 to $5 per year. Expected opposition has appeared.

—A. O'D. Taylor has let for the summer season to Mr. Frederic E. Kimball of Providence the "Dall cottage," on Merton road, for Mr. George W. Fish of Tiverton.

—DeBlois, Hunter & Eldridge have rented for J. N. A. Griswold his "Tirrell Cottage," so called, situated on the corner of Kay and Bull streets, to Mrs. Shirley Erving for one year.

—Professor Wolcott Gibbs of this city has given to the National Academy of Science at Washington the sum of $2,000, the income of which is to be used to encourage chemical research.

—The price of scup, when you are able to buy any, is twenty-five cents a pound. T. J. Lee secured a few pounds today and shipped them to New York. A few sea bass were also secured.

—The only social or ball so far announced for May day, which this year will be observed on Monday, May 2, is the social by the two Williams, Carey and Deplitch, to take place at Odd Fellows' Hall.

—The deed of Rosevale and adjoining property, from the executors of the late Charles H. Russell to George L. Rives, has been filed in the city clerk's office, the consideration of the sale being $31,571.80.

—Owing to the lay-off of steamer City of Fitchburg, of the New Bedford freight line, the freights to Fall River are much heavier than usual, the regular freight boats having about all they can attend to.

—An excellent program has been prepared by the executive committee of the Business Men's Association for members' night at the rooms tomorrow evening. This will be the last event of the kind for the season.

—Steamer G. W. Danielson has gone to Providence for her annual spring cleaning and repairs, which will include hauling out on the dry dock and a thorough overhauling of the boiler and machinery. During her lay-off steamer Ocean View, Captain L. A. Dodge, is as usual taking her place.

—There was no fire alarm but considerable other alarm in the vicinity of Touro and Mt. Vernon streets yesterday as a consequence of building a garden brush fire too near a wooden fence. The firemen in the case, Messrs. W. H. Wilbour and W. H. Keith, covered themselves with glory, and the fence with water. They are not, however, in consequence candidates for the regular department.

—The flag of Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., is at half mast on account of the death of Thomas Dugan, who died at Cranston on Tuesday. The deceased enlisted in the navy April 14, 1862, serving on United States ship Constitution until February 16, 1866, when he was discharged as quartermaster. He joined Lawton Post March 5, 1890. He leaves a widow, six sons and a daughter, who reside in Newport.

THE LONG WHARF MISSION.

Mr. W. F. Wilbor has begun a building for the Long Wharf mission, on the vacant land just west of Albro's ice office. Mr. W. P. Sheffield has given, as his contribution to the work, a lease of the land for five years, at nothing a year, and the young women interested in the work, have received sufficient subscriptions to erect a building suitable for summer service. It will be 21 feet wide by 41 long, one story high and plainly fitted up, as becomes the condition of the mission's treasury. It is hoped that before winter sufficient additional subscriptions will be received to plaster the interior and make it suitable for winter as well as summer services. The possession of a suitable place for holding services, something that the workers in this section have never had before, will undoubtedly result in increased activity in the work and increased interest among the people it is hoped to reach. The mission will be called "The Beacon."

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Though the city watering carts and the street cleaning brigade are the only parts of the street department force seen at work by the majority of the citizens, it does not follow that these comprise the entire working force. They do not form more than a small fraction. Ever since the frost left the ground sufficiently free to be worked easily a large gang of men has been employed on the Coggeshall avenue sewer, so called. After the completion of this to Wheatland avenue, according to the plans laid out last year, the sewer was continued on the general plan, adopted some years since, when the sewerage system was laid out and decided upon, through Wheatland avenue and along Bellevue avenue to Mrs. Brooks's lodge, where an automatic flush tank was put in. It was also continued along Coggeshall and Bellevue avenues to the Hoffman place, corner of Ledge road, with another branch extending through Lakeview avenue and the upper part of Ledge road. Stand pipes have been or will be put in at the several ends, so that the sewers can be properly flushed and kept clean. This work has been practically completed, only a small portion of the sewer to the Hoffman cottage remaining unlaid. Besides putting in these sewers the men have turnpiked the several streets through which sewers have been laid, and put them in presentable condition. One or two of the streets had previously, at private expense, been put into fair condition, but now all are looking as if the city authorities took some interest in them. Among the roadbeds so treated are those of Coggeshall avenue from Ruggles avenue to Ocean avenue, Bancroft, Wheatland and Lakeview avenues and Ledge road.

Another large gang is engaged putting a sewer in Webster street to connect with that in Spring street. This involves some deep digging and considerable blasting in that portion between Spring street and Bellevue avenue. In consequence the work at this point is progressing slowly. A twelve-inch pipe sewer is being laid in Narragansett avenue from Clay street to Spring. The Fountain street sewer is practically finished and the sewer in Park street is completed.

In addition to this sewer work Potter street is receiving a covering of crushed stone, Clay street is being graded and covered with crushed stone, some repairs are being made to Levin street and other minor work is being carried on.

The department also has charge of the stone crusher, which has been kept quite constantly at work getting out stone for Bellevue avenue, which has been thoroughly dressed for nearly its entire length and rolled by the steam roller.

The street watering is also under its direction. The presence this year of telephones in each of the engine houses will give the street commissioner better opportunity of controlling the watering of those streets covered by the fire department horses. Besides these special carts are employed for the Broadway district, Bellevue avenue, Ocean avenue, Thames street and other sections. The cart on Thames street will this year water the various wharves, which have heretofore been so great a nuisance to Thames street travel.

THE McDONALD—SMITH WEDDING.

Upon invitation of Mrs. James E. Braman St. John's Chapel was last evening filled to its utmost capacity with the friends of her daughter, Miss Esther A. Smith, and Mr. William L. McDonald, who were united in marriage, by the rector of the church, Rev. E. L. Buckey. There were no special decorations for the ceremony, those put up for Easter making a very pretty display and forming an excellent background for the scene at the altar. While the guests were assembling, Mr. William G. Hammond gave a well-rendered program on the organ and upon the arrival of the bridal parry played the familiar Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The bride entered the church accompanied by her uncle, Mr. Thomas Molden, the ushers, Messrs. W. H. G. Schwartz, Remington Ward, Theodore Read and Clark Burdick, and the choir of the church, of which the groom was formerly a member. The bride was met at the altar by the groom, accompanied by his groomsman Mr. Ernest Wilbur of Providence, and was given away by her uncle. The bride wore a dress of gray Henrietta cloth with hat to match and carried a bouquet of white roses.

After the ceremony a reception, to which only intimate friends and relatives were invited, was held at the future home of the bride on Cherry street, where a large number of wedding gifts were displayed. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald left this morning for a brief wedding trip and will be at home on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, April 26 and 28, at No. 16 Cherry street.

THE SUBSCRIPTION SOCIAL OF THE 43'S.

The sixth subscription social of the 42's, held at Masonic Hall last night, was attended by the same number of subscribers as the first of the series, when the number attending gave the name to the association. As has been usual at all the socials given under this name the company present was a representative one from the younger people of all parts of the city, and a very pleasant time was enjoyed. This was to be expected from the company present which, while it included many of the older members, had also a number of new faces. The costumes of the young ladies, while not elaborate, were all pretty and tasteful and the appearance of the hall during the grand march and the dancing was accordingly bright and beautiful, there being about enough present to fill the hall, giving abundant room to all the dancers. Among the young ladies whose dresses were particularly noticed were the Misses Leary, Miss Brady, Misses Maher, Miss O'Donnell, Miss Nellie Coffey, Miss Kitty Horgan, Miss Shea, Miss Kitty Martin and Mrs. Kirwin.

Supper was served in the chapter room on the third floor by Julius Arnold. Owing to the promptness with which the program of twenty dances was carried out, a supplementary program of four dances was added. These were enough to satisfy the most enthusiastic dancer, for every one was tired at the close. The duties of floor director were well filled by J. T. Martin, assisted by T. J. Murphy, as assistant, C. J. Denniston, F. J. Hughes, J. T. Sullivan, D. J. McGowan and J. T. Merker, as aids.

The reception committee consisted of E. P. Lynch, J. T. Kirwin, G. H. Kelley, A. P. Jennings, J. H. Finn and T. F. Hannigan; the committee of arrangements M. A. McCormick, D. W. Sheehan, J. T. Martin, F. J. Hughes, J. G. Costello, J. E. O'Neill, W. J. McCormick, J. T. Sullivan and T. J. Murphy. The prompting by T. J. Sullivan and music by the ship orchestra were very good.

THE BEE IN THE MAILS.

Foreign bees without pedigrees may be admitted to the United States free of duty. The Secretary of the treasury has so decided. Until the last tariff bill was passed bees from abroad came in gratis as "animals imported for breeding purposes." The McKinley Law declared that this ruling should only apply to animals "regularly entered in recognized herd books." Accordingly bees were assessed 20 per cent. ad valorem because they had no pedigrees. The beekeepers protested and carried their point.

Some time ago the Post-office Department declared that bees were "uninmailable," on the ground that they would be likely to sting people if they got loose. The beekeepers secured the recall of this regulation by proving that the packages employed could not be broken. Most of them use for purposes of transportation an ingenious wooden box with a sliding cover, invented by Dr. Bonton, an expert attached to the Department of Agriculture. It is four inches long and is divided into three communicating compartments. The compartment at one end is filled with soft candy for the insects to feed upon: the one at the other end has holes for ventilation, while the middle compartment is a dark chamber for the occupants to crawl into when it is cold. In such a receptacle bees can be sent around the world and will reach their destination in good health and ready to fly to the nearest flowers for honey. Each box will hold a queen and from twelve to twenty workers. Before mailing it is secured with rubber bands or put in a strong envelope.—[Washington Star.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A NEW LOT OF

CUMBERLAND

COAL

For blacksmiths' purposes.
Extra quality.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER

A FURTHER EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Daily News:—

SIR:—Will you please permit me a word of further explanation? The communication of Tuesday was with no thought of doing injustice to the Onward Society. Believing, erroneously as it now appears, that there was good foundation for the statement that that society had withdrawn its connection with the presentation of Ben Hur, the writer thought it but just to that society, as well as others, that such an explanation should be made public, after so much misunderstanding and so many false impressions were known to be abroad in the city.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

LITTLE COMPTON.

At the monthly meeting of the town council for April the following names were drawn as jurors to the court of common pleas to be held at Newport:—

Grand—George Richmond Brownell, George H. Brown. Petit—Frederick B. Gifford, George A. Lawrence, Edward W. Pierce, William F. Simmonds. Thomas Briggs was appointed appraiser of damages done by dogs and Albert E. Wilbur dog constable. It was voted to pay supervisors of election $3, constables $2.50 each, and assign to each highway surveyor $300.

In the court of probate the full account of Thomas Briggs, the guardian of Annie Briggs, and the account of Abraham Manchester on the estate of William Tripp were allowed, and the probate of the will of Mary Borden was continued to May.

WASHING DISHES BY ELECTRICITY.

Reference was recently made in this column to the extent to which the application of electricity to domestic purposes would be likely to modify the social habits of the middle and lower classes of the community. An additional element in the lessening the burden of household anxieties is the electrical dishwasher. The dishwashing in many large hotels is now done almost entirely by means of the electric motor, and an appliance for this purpose has been constructed on a scale to meet the most exacting requirements. The machine consists of two heavy iron tubs, galvanized inside and neatly incased with wood to prevent the escape of the heat and protect the operator. There is a driving shaft passing through both tubs, which makes from 90 to 120 revolutions per minute, according to the work required, and consumes about two horse power. The washer occupies 3x9 feet of floor space, and the shipping weight is about 3,000 pounds. It is comparatively noiseless, and is so rapid in working that, according to the claim of its inventor, it will wash from three thousand to four thousand dishes per hour without chipping or marring in any way a single dish. The dishes need not be handled singly, and plates, cups, saucers, vegetable dishes, bowls, etc., can be placed promiscuously in the receptacle provided, and be washed without further care. No wiping is necessary, as the process is self drying. The heating of the two compartments is so arranged that it can be regulated to any degree at will.

Doll & Richards of Boston have on exhibition a collection of oil paintings by Mr. Charles H. Davis, mostly work done since his return to this country.

Further Local News 3d and 5th pages

BARGAINS

—IN—

Royal Worcester and Doulton

for this week only.
Choice pieces suitable for wedding, birthday, and other gifts.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN.

20,000 Plants Including Pansies, Diosies, Forget-me-nots, Polyanthus, Cannas, Dahlias and Bedding Plants, at
WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, BROADWAY.

For Over Fifty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It relieves the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, Etc.

New Books.

FIFTY POUNDS FOR A WIFE, by A. L. Rice.
THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1892.
ON THE PLANTATION, by Joel Chandler Harris.
THE GOVERNOR, by Geo. A. Hibbard.
THE JONAH OF LUCKY VALLEY, by Howard Seely.
I SAW THREE SHIPS, by Q.

CHAS. E. HAMMETT, JR.,

202 Thames Street.

A Baby's Requirements,

By Elisabeth Robinson Scovil, Supt. of Newport Hospital. Price, 25c.

A Day at Laguerres and other Days, by F. Hopkinson Smith.
Little Brothers of the Air, by Olive Thorne Miller.
Queen Elizabeth, by Edward Spencer Beesly.
A Member of the Third House, by Hamilton Gibland.
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